ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,286—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.	
M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd April.
* CLYDE	4699	C. T. Denny	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
B.M.L. SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE S. S. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

A STEAM BARGE to take off Passengers will LEAVE the BALLARD PIER, at 3 P.M., on day of Sailing.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1(6)	Rs. 525

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching..	4,409	29th April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April, 18,1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Colspellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd April, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 30th April, 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Muscat, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND MUSCAT.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on 28th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 19th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 1,610 tons, on or about 28th April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,860 tons, on or about 6th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	E. Saporito	5,000	28th April 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Briadisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 24th April, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2,1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	13th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Horaby Road,
Bombay, 16th April, 1898.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer..... 5,284	30th April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st March, 1898. Agents.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

PURITY GUARANTEED!

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SODA AND OTHER ÆRATED WATERS,

Highly charged with Carbonic Acid Gas, and subjected to a special

PROCESS OF FILTRATION.

Free Delivery to any part of Bombay.

	Rs.	a.	
Soda Water	0	12	per doz.
,, in Splits	0	6	,,
Tonic Water	1	0	,,
Seltzer Water	1	0	,,
Potash Water	0	12	,,
Ærated Water	0	12	,,
Vichy Water	1	8	,,
Lemonade	1	0	,,
Gingerade	1	0	,,
Raspberryade	1	0	,,
Citrate of Potash Water	0	12	,,
Lithia Water	1	8	,,
Ozo	2	0	,,
Ginger Ale	1	8	,,

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOOK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash, Rs.	a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—					
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. ,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do. ,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. ,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. ,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. ,,	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. ,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

CASCARA SAGRADA

THE "SACRED BARK" OF

NORTH AMERICA,

RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.

This is admitted the FINEST REMEDY for HABITUAL CONSTIPATION known. It is a Tonic Laxative, quickly restoring the normal action of the Organs, without any of the lowering effects left by other Aperients. After a few doses the quantity may be gradually diminished, and the Constipation will, as a rule, be found PERMANENTLY CURED.

MESSRS. KEMP offer some preparations of this invaluable drug :—

	Per Bottle.
THE FLUID EXTRACT	Rs. 1-2 & 0-10
THE TASTELESS FLUID EXTRACT.	,, 1-0 & 1-12
THE TASTELESS AROMATISED FLUID EXTRACT	Re. 1-0

All these may be relied upon as fresh and active and superior to the imported preparations of the bark.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FOR THIS SEASON KEMP'S, SUMMER EFFERVESCENT A FINELY GRANULATED SALINE,

Forming a sparkling draught equal to any artificial or natural mineral water

IT FORMS a most REFRESHING BEVERAGE and taken regularly will maintain the Health and Vigour of the body by purifying the blood and correcting any minor derangement of the STOMACH.

IT QUICKLY relieves HEADACHE and is very suitable for CHILDREN'S USE.

Price Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	,,
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	,,
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	,,
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	,,
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	,,
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	,,
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	,,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

CHEMISTS TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

DO NOT SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever request, and see that ou get them, as unprincipal wondors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons phrasing.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 3, Basil St., Cavendish Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR STATION LIBRARIES.

THIS COMPANY HAS SUPPLIED MANY OF THE

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES

and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., will send, on application, a

LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES

fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.

The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES

has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.

It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read. We have included Books which during a long experience of library work we have found to be most useful and acceptable to readers.

G. I. P. R. ALFRESCO DANCE

Will take place

ON PAREL GYMKHANA GROUNDS

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 22ND.

TICKETS Rs. 1.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 12,150 Gallons of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM, at 5° overproof, deliverable at Madras, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 12 noon, on the 5th May, 1898.

2. Full particulars and Tender Forms can be obtained on application to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Madras, up to 4 P.M., on the 4th May, 1898.

N. SWANSTON, CAPTAIN, A. C. G.,
Comst. storekeeper-General.

Comst, Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Madras, 18th April, 1898.

THIS is to notify that the POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED to Mr. ARTHUR HOARE, by which he has been AUTHORISED TO SIGN "per procuration" for myself as well as for the Firm of JOHN FLEMING and Co., is WITHDRAWN from THIS DATE.

THOMAS WILSON,
Sole Proprietor of the Firm of John Fleming and Co.,
Bombay.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st April, 1898.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 126 OF 1898.

In the matter of RUNCHORDAS SOONDERJI, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOSA KUVERJI the Petitioning Creditor of the above-named Insolvent to appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of June, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any he has, why the order made in this matter on the twentieth day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight, (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Dosa Kuverji, that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvent should within thirty days from the said twentieth day of April file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this twenty-first day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-eight.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 21st day of April, 1898.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL:

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF

SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,

RHEINPROVINZ

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from RINGHERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

LOST, Near Colaba.—A small white DOG called Baldi, with Yellow Ears and Spots on his back. Reward paid.—S. S. JOHANNISBERGER, Prince's Dock.

BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per Bottle As. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, FOUR TRAINED ENGLISH NURSES, for Private Nursing. Salary Rs. 50 with Board and Residence. Apply MATRON SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Madras.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish DOG-CART, just painted and lined bottle green, lance wood shafts, wooden Dash Board and Wings, and double Springs, with a very Fast-trotting 15-1 BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING. Price Rs. 450. Price of Dog-Cart and Horse separately Rs. 230 each. Also a Black PERSIAN HORSE, about eight years, 15 hands in height, good length, goes in Saddle and Harness. Quite a beauty. Price Rs. 500. Apply to JAMIETRAM JAGJIVANDAS KHADIA, Ahmedabad.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEWEST FRENCH CAMBRICS for Ladies' Shirt Blouses, large choice, at 12 As. per yard. —ASQUITH and LORD, Bombay.

TO BE SUBLET, West Block FIRST FLOOR, Abu Baker Jamal's Bungalow, next to Islam Club, Chowpatti Sea-Face, till 30th June next. For Rent and particulars apply to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw's Building, Bombay.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET, Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET "NESBIT HALL," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, with Stables and Servants' Quarters. The house can be rented separately in two parts if required. Rent Rs. 150, inclusive of Taxes. Apply to Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 21, Churchgate Street, Fort.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, 3½ guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED, English Concertinas expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdock and Co. In case complete Rs. 60 to Rs. 180.—SIEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms; Table excellent. All Home Comforts provided.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate, Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—ROOMS available for HOT WEATHER SEASON. Apply early.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97, Memo. No. 1738 :—5 s of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wide circulation. . . As for Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin As. 12 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various her great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE executed in the most Artistic Style and finish in Platino type, Argento type, Bromide Opals, and Opalines, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India. Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay, Hydraulic Lift available to Visitors.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckia, No. 6.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERC.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta,

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

Y. M. C. A. ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

MR. A. KLEIN, B.A., who has been on A PREACHING TOUR THROUGH INDIA will be in Bombay for THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 21st and 22nd instant, and will PREACH the GOSPEL at the above Rooms. Hours 8-30 p.m., Sharp. All are cordially invited. No Collection.

BHAVNAGAR HARBOUR WORKS.

TENDERS will be received up to 20th May, 1898, for the supply of THREE HUNDRED TONS of DESHAGUR BENGAL COALS to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 1st August, 1898.

The Tenders should be addressed to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar, and should specify proposed date of delivery.

Bhavnagar, 16th April, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF TH

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1;

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says — The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all those varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates,

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aqpy' and 'Apwa' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
10. The Lodestone Mountain —Crete.
11. Mayvne, Medea and Main Touch-stone.
12. The Obliyan Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis Pillar
16. Divine Names in Let.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Agl aurus.
27. The Golden Bough of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Navel-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Book of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The Earth
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footprint
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Swastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Frot.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Salii.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph Mem
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains' genealogy.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoyo.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's Bee.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS, RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday,'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—" M. O'Neill a mis comme épigraphe à cet énorme volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Molière—Lubin : 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit. D'otre si noir que celui Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui ces savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit.—Cela est fort drôle, Lubin, pendant la nuit, les chandelles. Tu est ourieux, Lubin—Lubin : 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

" M. O'Neill a eu toute pour le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanité, il fait jaillir maints reposs du chaos des elements qu'il assemble ; des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif. —"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier — Fevrier, 95.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 13,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,267 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	250	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	{ 10,000 / 14,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	28
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half-yearly	
Ahmedabad Advance	700	1,000	900	Nil	780
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian (cancelled S. & M. Co. Ld.)	1,365	...	00	Nil	45
Ballarpur & W. Co., Ld. (Bellarpur)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	630
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	880
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.8	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	765
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	960
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	13.
Connaught Mills	800	800	800	25	760
Colaba Land & Mills	6,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580
Goocla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	6.0
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	990
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	515
Dawlia Ginning and Pressing					
D. Sassoon & Co.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	540xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs.30	960
Hindustan	675	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	665
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Isullooghe	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,030
Indo-China Manufactu ring Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	230
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	215
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	5.0
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	830
Khanga man Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Mange	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Lecquid	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	22½xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	970
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,035
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,40.
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Mahboob Shah Mills (Sholapurga)	3,600	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,02	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,415
Manogee	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	1.5
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	2070
Mysore S & M. Co. Ld.	4,000	250	250	dv Rs.10	25
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	92.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2.	400
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs2.	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2.	830
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1130
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs3.	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	920
Soodamdas	740	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	770
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharattha	1,312	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5.	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	330
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60.
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.2)	630
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.1(	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5.	615
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	600
Venkatachanker Lukhmidhunker Mill Co. Ld.	995	500	500	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	80xcom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	690
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	235
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..

PRESS COMPANIES'			Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co.	550	250	250	25
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	600	200	200	14
Cossipore City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25
Colaba	600	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8
Fort	150	5,500	500	25+50
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs20
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40
Hinguil Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.
Mahomedbhoy Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53
Mercantile	400	125	125	dvd Rs 6
Motwali Co.	120	500	400	dvd Rs25
Munsur M	300	250	...	15
New Benar	1,00	500	00	dvd Rs65
New Indian	1,00	125	125	dvd 16½
Prince of Wales Sapahy (Bellary)	130	500	0	20
Ramchandra	200	500	7	0
Sassoon	200	500	500	20
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	380	Nil.
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12
Zoilkurt	..	500	10	dvd Rs50

MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Reclamation	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,200	2,500	1,200	200	5,050xd
Do. New Issue	600	375	225	75	1,.35
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	100	100	dvd 8	48
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	500	500	5-pr. ct	80
Bombay Flour Mills	4,000	500	500	50	1,50.
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvd Rs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld.	2,500	250	250	5 pr. ct.	250
Empiroot India Life Ass. Co. Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	62
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	260
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	2.	18
Marshe & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Parry & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	200	1,000	dvd Rs20	470
Scindy Steam	1,000	100	100	5	60
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,05.
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	...	15.
Telephone Co.	2,500	251	100	dvd Rs11	261

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-4
China Leaf	"	24-2
Pakin, bar Gold, 23	"	24-3
Do. do., good	"	24-1
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	24-4
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-2
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Dragons	"	15-1
Fine Silver 17	"	79-2
Do. 15	"	70-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 0-27a. Low water, 5-34m., 6-9a.

P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of the 8th instant, due to arrive, 4 a.m.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

G. I. P. Railway, alfresco dance, Parel Gymkhana.

Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo, per extra s. s. Clive, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Parramatta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-30 a.m., on Tuesday next.

NOT SHOWING LIGHTS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rama Madhoo and five tindals were charged with anchoring vessels in the harbour without exhibiting the regulation lights on the night of the 20th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and were fined Rs. 5 each.

"THE WHISKY OF HIS FOREFATHERS."—In praise of Dewar's Whisky, of which Messrs. Latham and Co. are the agents for India, Mr. R. P. Martin, the author and composer of "Bally Hooley," "Killaloe," and other well-known songs, has just published, through Messrs. Willcocks and Co., a swinging song, with a rattling chorus, entitled "The Whisky of his Forefathers."

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—The result of the recent examination of articled clerks for the office of Solicitor of the High Court was declared yesterday. Out of five candidates who presented themselves for the examination, Mr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Vimadalal, articled clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, was the only one who was declared to have passed.

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The ensuing vacation of the Bombay High Court will be from the 24th instant to the 12th June, both days inclusive. On the 5th and 19th May and the 2nd June, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Strachey, the vacation Judges, will sit to dispose of urgent business on the Appellate Side. On the 4th and 18th May and 1st June, Mr. Justice Strachey will sit in the Insolvency Court, and also dispose of urgent business in chambers.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Band stand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Duquesne Greys — Ross
Overture	Juanita — William
Gd Naini Fantasia Episode in a Soldier's Life	Kappey
Dance	Meisenet — Clodion
Chorus II Bivacco	L'Assedio — Petrella
Valse	The French Maid — Kietert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of March last, there were 118 bullocks, 32 horses, and 11 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month 52 bullocks, 18 horses, and 23 dogs were admitted, and 83 bullocks, 25 horses, and 13 dogs were discharged from the hospital, and two cases among bullocks, 2 cases among horses, and 11 cases among dogs proved fatal. The following animals were treated as out-patients :—18 horses, 17 dogs, 1 bull, 1 turkey, 4 kins, 6 parrots, 1 bullock, 1 calf, 1 cockatoo, 1 monkey, 2 geese, and 1 fowl.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rukhmee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years, wife of a labourer, residing at Gilder Street. Deceased was very unhappy on account of her husband not attending his work regularly and earning money sufficient to support her and the children. They had frequently quarrelled with each other, and deceased tired of life. On Wednesday morning, Rukhmee was found unconscious in the house, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found suffering from opium poisoning. She was detained in the hospital, but never came to herself again, and died in the evening. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

FATALLY INJURED IN A SODAWATER FACTORY.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Soonapore burning ground, on view of the body of one Raoji Babaji, aged twenty-eight years, employed in Rogers and Co.'s Sodawater Factory, and residing at 4th Lane Kamathipura. On the evening of the 8th instant, deceased was engaged in filling sodawater bottles, when one of the bottles burst in his hand, and he sustained a wound about an inch long on his right leg. Deceased was treated at home, and no report made to the police. A few days after tetanus supervened, and Raoji died on Wednesday afternoon. His body was conveyed to the Soonapore burning-ground, where the cemetery clerk, on hearing the cause of the death, refused the cremation of the body before an inquest was held on it. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A CYCLIST'S COMPLAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. William Jenkins, a berthing master, working in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. Frank Soundy. It appeared that, on the 3rd instant, the complainant was riding on a bicycle and holding on to the rear of a tramcar in which the defendant was riding from the Fort in the direction of Wari Bunder. While doing so he was conversing with one Mr. Leslie Longland, who was sitting in the tram car next to the defendant. Defendant complained that the bicycle was splashing him with mud and asked complainant to ride off. Complainant deposed that the accused struck him on the face with his fist, abused him, and attempted to strike him with a stick. In cross-examination witness said that he was not told by the accused that he (witness) was splashing him. Accused struck him without saying anything. Mr. Leslie Longland was then examined to corroborate the complainant's evidence. The magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Nandram Panalal, a Marwari, was charged by Inspector Jolliffe with possessing sixty tolas of opium, valued at Rs. 20, in contravention of the Opium Act. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Rustim Pestonji Jehangir, Assistant Collector of Customs, prosecuted; while Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Salmon, pleader, defended the accused. Inspector Jolliffe deposed that in consequence of certain information he received he went with Police Constable Walker and Mr. Ghandy, Inspector of the Opium Department, to the accused's shop, in Sheikh Memon Street, on the 15th instant, made a search in the shop in the presence of a panch, discovered the opium in question in a tin-box, which was mixed up with other tin-boxes containing saffron and flour. In his cross-examination, witness stated that the accused's shop was not in his section, but in that of Inspector Roberts', but as Mr. Roberts was ill he deputed Constable Walker for the purpose. Moreover, there was a Government order in force allowing any police officer to assist in the detection of illicit opium. Mr. Rustim P. Jehangir deposed that the opium in question could not be purchased in Bombay except illicitly. It was in cakes, whereas the opium from the Customs was sent out in balls. The ball-shaped opium could not be subsequently turned into cake-shaped opium, opium cakes came only from the opium districts in Malwa and were smuggled into Bombay. Cross-examined, witness said it was possible to get up cases if the place was open. The case was then adjourned to the 25th instant for further inquiry.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 18th April, 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 16th April, 1898	1,036,700
Balance to be remitted from 17th April 1898 to 31st March 1899	14,963,30)

THE race of Mahomet's camel, which carried him in four bounds from Jerusalem to Mecca, is evidently extinct, for the camels of to-day only cover seven miles an hour, and seldom or never keep up this pace for more than two hours running. When forced or overdriven, the wise camel kneels down and declines to budge.

THE prospect of a Life of himself was even more distasteful to Thackeray than to Froude. For though the latter directed that his correspondence should be destroyed, he had begun his autobiography which, however, he left unfinished, and which his executors, respecting his wishes, decided not to publish. Many interesting biographical details of Thackeray will appear in the biographical portions of Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.'s new edition of his works. These portions, written in the form of memoirs of each book, will appear as introductions. The first volume will be issued in the middle of next month. The entire edition will be issued by the 15th April 1899.

MESSRS. LONGMANS AND CO. have in the press Mr. Andrew Lang's new book, "The Making of Religion." Students of the subject will be interested in comparing the author's views with those advanced by Professor Max Muller, a new edition of whose works on religion is in course of publicaton by the same firm.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR POWER PALMER, it is understaod, will not return from leave until November, Sir George Wolsely officiating until then in command of the Forces in the Punjab. General Mansfield Clarke intends taking two months' privilege leave in Kashmir in August. The senior officer in the Madras command will officiate for him. General Clarke will complete his five years' tenure on October 28th.

MR. H. PAGE, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., on return from leave, is to be Assistant Collector, Sind.

MR. A. CUMINE, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari and Reporter General of External Commerce from the date of Sir J. M. Campbell, M.A., L.L.D. (Glas.), K.C.I.E., I.C.S., giving charge, pending further orders.

MR. R. C. WROUGHTON, Conservator of Forests, N.C., has been allowed furlough for one year with effect from 8th May. Mr. F. R. Desai is to act as Conservator of Forests, Second Grade. Mr. W. G. Betham to act as Conservator of Forests, Third Grade. Mr T. B. Fry to hold administrative charge of the Northern Circle. Mr. E. M. Hodgson to be Divisional Forest Officer, Surat.

IT is expected that the brigade of the Tirah Expeditionary Force now at Bara will be broken up at the end of this month. It certainly seems waste of money to keep it on service.

COLONEL IAN HAMILTON proceeds home by this week's mail to take up his new appointment of Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe. His departure leaves vacant the post of Deputy Quartermaster General at Army Head quarters.

THE following appointments are made in the Khyber Field Force :—Commanding the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Nutt ; Adjutant R. A. Captain Grier ; Assistant Judge Advocate-General, Captain Lowrie, 29th Bombay Infantry : Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Veterinary Captain Richardson : D. A. Q. M. G. for Intelligence, Captain Norman, 2nd Punjab Cavalry : Signalling Officer, 1st Brigade, Lieutenant Kennon, Derbyshire Regiment : D. A. Q. M. G., 5th Brigade, Captain Swanston 16th Bengal Lancers ; Commissariat Officer, 5th Brigade, Lieutenant H. H. Jones.

THE following Royal Engineers are remaining for the present with the Field force :—Colonel Thurburn Commanding with Captain Thackwell as Adjutant : Captains Capper and Nathan, field Engineers ; Lieutenants Stokes, Greenstreet, A. E. Turner, Gunter, Haslam and Hopkins, Assistant Field Engineers. The Sapper companies remaining are Nos. 1 and 5 Bengal and No. 4 Bombay.

THE Falls of Niagara are to be lighted by acetylene lamps and reflectors. Trials made have been fairly successful, though the light is not so brilliant as the electric arc. It is proposed to illuminate them on summer nights for the enjoyment of visitors.

THE Baisakhi horse and cattle fair concluded at Amritsar on Saturday evening the 16th instant, when the prizes were distributed by Mr. Chevis, the Deputy Commissioner. Everything passed off well. The health of the people and the cattle attending the fair was exceptionally good. Deaths among the cattle during the fair were fewer than those during the fair of the previous year. The temporary hospitals erected by the Municipality for the accommodation of people and cattle attending the fair were practically empty during the whole period that it lasted. There has been no very marked decrease in the revenue derived this year when compared with the revenue derived the previous year, although attendance from plague infected area was prohibited and a large falling off of revenue was anticipated. The number of cattle brought to the fair amounted to 58,408 ; of horses, ponies, and mules to 3,367, as against 64,325 cattle and 5,049 horses, ponies and mules the previous year. The horses and ponies this year were not, on the whole, as good as those last year, and the prize animals were not of such a high standard : nevertheless, the show was fairly good. The arrangements made were all that could be desired, and the measures taken for sanitation were excellent. The Municipal authorities are to be congratulated for the able manner in which everything was attended to.

THURSDAY'S march of the Viceregal party from Largi to Mangloor, a distance of eight miles, was pleasant and about easiest. So far as Largi it was hot in the day time, but it clouded over a little in the afternoon, making it much pleasanter for walking. Their Excellencies left soon after 4 p.m., and reached camp just after dark. The road traversed runs along the banks of a stream called Chota, consisting of a succession of rapids and deep picturesque pools, which, from the accounts given by the inhabitants of the country, contain fish without number. This no doubt is the case, for a more purely ideal stream from an angler's point of view, cannot be imagined. Time was too limited to indulge in fishing. The valley through which Chota runs is much narrower than those passed through lately, but decidedly greener and fresher-looking and the tops of some of the overhanging peaks are well wooded. The inhabitants of the country are not very well-to-do, and do not take much pride in their personal appearance. The clouds of Thursday afternoon were the forerunners of bad weather. After reaching Mangloor it was found oppressively close, more so as the bungalow is under the hill in a corner where two streams meet. Distant thunder was heard, but the storm did not burst until 2 a.m., when heavy rain fell, accompanied by loud peals of thunder, and sleep was out of the question. It cleared off before dawn and promised a fine day, but afterwards clouded up and more rain fell.

WE understand that Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have decided to issue in pamphlet form the article entitled "Experiences of a Pasteur Patient" by the Rev. Dr. Downie, of Nellore, which was recently published in the *Madras Mail*. Dr. Downie, it may be remembered, remarked therein that many Pasteur patients from India take their passages and tickets through Messrs. T. Cook and Son ; and in future each person who does so will receive a copy of Dr. Downie's interesting and comprehensive account. We hear that the firm booked three Pasteur patients between the 6th and 13th of this month and that another patient, not booked by the firm, left during the same week.

ON the advice of the Collector of the District the Madras Government is reopening its famine relief operations, on a limited scale, in the Cuddapah District within the next few days, with the idea that relief will have to be given until the monsoon in June. Should this fail the very worst is feared for the District. An eye is also being kept on the Chingleput, Anantapur, North Arcot and South Arcot Districts, and particularly on the Nellore District, but with the view only of being prepared to start operations in June if necessary, and that only in the event of the failure of the monsoon.

RAPID communication with the plague-suspected area has just been established by a special field telegraph line, constructed between Banga in the Nawashahr tahsil of the Jullundur district and the station of Phagwara on the North-Western Railway. This will be a great help in the plague work and save a great deal of time in communication with Government for orders, as under previous conditions messengers had to be sent as much as 25 miles to reach the nearest telegraph office.

A FORTNIGHT ago, seventeen lepers in the Rangoon Leper Asylum were baptized by Father Donsen, from Rawalpindi, who is on a visit to Burma studying the details of the working of the Leper Asylums with a view to applying them to similar institutions to be started in Upper India. A correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* says a Municipal Grant was given to the Home on the understanding that it was not to be a proselytising institution, and he therefore asks that this incident shall be enquired into.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from Hyderabad that the Premier noble, Sir Krishen Pershad Bahadur, has mortgaged two taluqs to the well-known Seocar Motee Lall for fifteen lakhs of rupees. One of these taluqs—Gunjoti—is his own *paigah* taluq, but the other *khadki* is a part of the *Sarf-i-Khas* or appanage of His Highness. The Sowcar has been put in possession, and his son appointed as manager on a salary of Rs 1,500 a month. Many reductions have been made among the old officials and there is much heart-burning in consequence. The incident has caused a considerable amount of comment. The mortgage of *jaghirs*, we believe, requires sanction ; but it is difficult to understand why the Nizam should sanction the mortgage of one of his own taluqs.

ON Friday rain threatened to delay the Viceregal party at Mangloor, but the clouds broke a little after luncheon, and Their Excellencies started about three o'clock. The road for the first mile or two was slightly up and down, and a regular ascent did not begin until 3 1-2 miles out of camp. After passing Plach the road drops down a little and takes a turn almost due south in the direction of Banjara, which is a village midway between Mangloor and Jabi, and the head-quarters of the local tehsildar. The villagers were out to welcome the Viceroy as he passed, and had erected an archway of evergreens surmounted by the word "Welcome" in large gold letters. The local postmaster, too, had not forgotten to take his share of decoration, and had hung out a signboard covered with bright cloth, and bearing the inscription "God bless Your Excellency." The ascent from Banjara onwards was very steep, but the day was cloudy. When about four miles of the march remained, deodar and fir trees were seen for the first time, and the hill gradually ascended until a delightful forest with grand scenery on all sides and stretches of lovely wooded hills, culminating with snow covered hill tops, marking the Jalaori Pass lay before them. Two thousand feet had been ascended since leaving Mangloor, and the climate at Jibi was perfect. All the party are in excellent health.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending the 9th of April was 269, against 282 and 289 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 96. There were 20 deaths from cholera, against 28 and 22 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 66. There were two deaths from small-pox during the week, against six in the previous week. There were three deaths from tetanus against three in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 98 and 21, respectively, against 100 and 26 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30'0 per mille per annum, against 42'2 the mean of the last five years.

MR. R. P. ROWETT, who has been lying in a paralysed condition for the past two months, died in Rangoon hospital on Sunday. The deceased came out to Burma about 1893 to join Steele Brothers, and after remaining with them two years, left and joined Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company as Manager of their rice mill. The funeral was very largely attended, and being a member of the Mounted Company, the deceased was buried with military honours.

IN response to a feeling which has been generally expressed, a public meeting will be held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Monday, the 2nd of May, at five o'clock, for the purpose of considering the best manner of perpetuating the memory of the Bishop of Calcutta in recognition of the splendid work he has accomplished during his 21 years' episcopate. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance at the meeting, and that churchmen of all shades of opinion will be represented. It is intended to form a large and representative General Committee, and the form the memorial is to take will be decided upon at the meeting at which the President of the Chamber will take the chair. A considerable amount of interest has already been evinced in the project.

THE official report on the plague in India, which we recently noticed, contains reprints of old documents relating to the disease in bygone years. One of the most interesting of these is a report by Dr. Gilder, Civil Surgeon of Ahmedabad, dated February 25th, 1820, which goes to show that the ravages of plague nearly eight years ago were far more appalling than at the present day. Dr. Gilder states that the disease appeared first at Dhollera in 1817, the natives alleging that it was imported from the westward. Only three deaths occurred in Dhollera itself, but the epidemic spread over the Rann of Katch and lasted till the end of the year. In 1818 only isolated cases occurred, but in 1819 they were numbered by the thousand.

ON Thursday night two soldiers named Private Henry Gomer and Private Merriman, of the Welsh Regiment, stationed at Madras, broke out of barracks and were making for Black Town. In order to get out of the Fort unobserved, they resolved upon crossing the moat between the North Gate and St. George's Gate, by going over a zinc covering that ran from one side of the moat to the other. In his attempt to do so, Gomer fell into the moat, while is companion ran to the Barracks to fetch assistance, but before any help could be rendered to the unfortunate man he was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the General Hospital, where District Inspector A. K. Simpson held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of death by drowning, accidentally.

ACCORDING to a native Japanese paper, out of a total consumption of £93,000,000 of tea in the United States last year, the quantity of Japanese tea was £45,000,000 and, including £15,000,000 from Formosa, the Japanese Empire supplied about two-thirds the entire American consumption. The shipment of Indian tea to North America last year have been returned as £5,623,244 and of Ceylon tea as £5,698,596 or £11,361,840 from both sources. The Japan tea exporters, however, who are assisted by a Government subvention, of 70,000 yen for advertising purposes, are urging the efforts which are being made by Ceylon planters to extend the sale of their product in North America as an excuse for a demand that the bounty should be increased to 150,300 yen per annum.

AT the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerji asked if there was any truth in the announcement that Mr. Buskin, the Manager of the Hutwa Raj, was to receive "a bonus of Rs. 67,000 for long and meritorious service." If so, would the Government kindly state the nature of the meritorious services, and whether there was anything specially marked in them to call for this munificent recognition ? The Hon. Mr. Finucane replying said :—Mr. Buskin served the late Maharaja of Hutwa for 30 years—as Manager, Assistant Manager, and in other capacities. He was the Maharaja's confidential friend and adviser, and highly esteemed by him. It is the custom of the Raj to give pensions to old servants on their retirement and it was reported that the late Maharaja wished to give Mr. Buskin a liberal pension. The Maharani had since the Maharaja's death pressed on the Court of Wards the propriety of giving Mr. Buskin pension of Rs. 600, and also of leasing him a Raj indigo factory on favourable terms. The Court of Wards agreed to the pension, but refused to lease the factory. Mr. Buskin had been allowed to commute the pension into a lump sum according to the rules of Government service for commutation of pensions. The value of the pension according to the rules was approximately Rs. 67,000. The Maharani had expressed her regret and disappointment that a more liberal reward for his services had not been given to Mr. Buskin.

THERE are in the village of old Kilpatrick some canny Scots who, judging from appearances, could give points to certain notorious money-lenders. At a meeting of the parish council there an extraordinary discussion arose out of a proposal by one of the members with regard to the sale of "lairs" in the Kilbowie Cemetery. This gentleman moved that persons desirous of purchasing "lairs," who might be in straitened circumstances, should have £1 or £1 10s. "lairs" allotted to them on payment at the time of first interment of one-fourth of the purchase price, the remainder to be paid within six months by stated instalments. But the question naturally arose, suppose the instalments were not paid? This contingency, however, had not been overlooked, and to provide against it the proposer of the scheme suggested (*a la* the "hire-purchase system") that failure in payment should invole forfeiture of the sum paid to account and any rights acquired, and that the parish council should take possession of the forfeited "lairs." Further, it would be competent for the parish council to exhume the bodies in such a case, and re-inter them in common ground! After discussion, however, this proposed ingenious application of the instalment system was rejected, the chairman protesting against the threat of exhumation as "simply barbarous." It was agreed ultimately to sell lairs to necessitous persons for a small cash payment.

IT is announced that a comparatively bright comet was discovered at the Lick Observatory, California, on March 20th at about the time which corresponds to noon at Greenwich. The place of the object, which is said to be of the seventh magnitude, was then R.A. 21h 18m. 37s. ; declination, 16° 43' N. and the daily motion is said to be 3m. 44s., increasing in R.A., and 61, increasing north declination. The discoverer was Mr. Perrine, who has had the skill and good fortune to discover no less than six of these small objects (including two re-observations of periodic comets) within the last eighteen months.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.

REVENGE AND MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. NANIA PURBHUDAS AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal by the three accused from a decision of Mr. C. Fawcett, Joint Sessions Judge of Broach, who, in March last, convicted them of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. K. M. Jhaveri appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused, all Kolis, about 25 years old, residing at Jambusar, were charged with having, on the 27th December last, entered the field of one Bajibhai Girdhar, with some six or eight others, and there committed dacoity with murder by beating Bajibhai to death, beating and binding his servant Gopal Narayen, and committing theft of some clothes, a stick, and a gold earring. The accused were stated to have been members of a gang of some ten or twelve men who entered Bajibhai's field at night and beat him and his servant Gopal, who were sleeping in the field, with clubs, or long clubs, the former so severely that he died at once. The Sessions Judge said there could be no doubt upon the evidence that a number of men did enter Bajibhai's field as alleged, and beat him and his servant. There was absolutely no reason to distrust the general truth of the story of the prosecution. Bajibhai and Gopal were sleeping near a fire of wood which they had kindled in the field. Later on two of the village watchmen came and sat by the fire to warm themselves. About midnight the field was

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN SOORTI MOHOLLA OR MUSTAN TANK STREET, AT NEW NAGPADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mahomed Hussein bin Hajee Abdul Cadir Nowrangay, the transferee of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Jabroo Meera bin Jaffer Meera, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of November, 1895, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Fackrudin Khan, alias Fackoo Meeya bin Salikhan Doctor, of the other part, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or Buffaloe stables standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Soorti Moholla Street or Mustan Tank-Street, otherwise called New Nagpada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor, assessed formerly under E Ward No. 626 and Street No. 1 and now under E Ward Nos. 608 (2) 609 (2) 624 (2) 625 (2) 626 (2) 627 (2) and Street Nos. 21-A, 23-A, 8-A, 10-A, 12-A, 16-A, containing by admeasurement 128 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 761, new No. 795, old Survey No. 2561 and new Survey Nos. 4097, 2-4016, and bounded on the east by Soorti Moholla Street aforesaid, on the west by Mustan Tank Street aforesaid, on the north by the property of Haji Esmail, and on the south by the property of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, musical box, iron safe, strong-built victoria, grey Arab horse and harness, handsome bay waler, ice-box, standing table lamps, large photographic camera, 8-inch by 5-inch, with lenses by Ross, small tent, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Solicitor to Government, leaving India.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of a gentleman,—1 pony trap with pony and harness. Also 1 strong-built light open phaeton.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 D. B. B. L. gun in case by Silver and Co.
1 mahogany square pianoforte.

A quantity of office furniture, such as large and small writing tables, chairs, cupboards, iron safe, screens, shelves. Also household furniture, such as teak bedstead, almyra, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloches prop, etc.

On account of the concerned, ex s s Ancona—
151—1324-25—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas
1326—12-3—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.
1330-32—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.

Ex. s. s. Verona.
1357-58—2 cases each 25 dozen silk umbrellas.

Ex. s. s. Ancona.
1337-38—2 cases each 240 dozen Panorama balls.
1339-41—3 cases each 240 dozen Panorama balls.

Ex s.s. Verona.
1363—1 case 300 dozen Panorama balls.

Ex s.s. Ancona.
1328—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.
1329—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.

Ex s.s. Verona.
1364—1 case 600 dozen spectacles.
1366—1 case 600 dozen imitation ivory snuff-boxes.
1367-68—2 cases each 600 dozen toys.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand half shigram, good for brokers.
1 handsome light Calcutta-made victoria.
1 English landau convertible into a shigram by Mackerott and Smith.
A few new and second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles (pneumatic tyred).
1 lot English fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at No. 7, Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, fine cottage piano by Rose, Brussels carpets, lamps, large oleographs, clock by Bennett, London, nearly new hand-sewing machine, 2 bicycles, ladies' and gent's pneumatic tyres, etc., the property of J. COHEN, Esq., diamond merchant, proceeding up-country.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Warden Road, Breach Candy, near the Framjee Hall, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, brass bedstead, bay Arab horse, fine trotter, pneumatic bicycle, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures etc., the property of AUDOOLA HOOSEIN, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpogli, next to the Fire-Brigade Station, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of J. B. ARNOLD, Esq., left Bombay.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc., also magic lantern with slides, gas jet, acetylene gas generator, Columbia graphophone and graphophone records, etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria suitable for single or pair.
1 chesnut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay waler, 15 hands, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 brown Arab pony, goes well in harness.
1 brown waler mare, 14-2, 6 years, goes well in saddle and harness.

The property of the late Mr. Jehanghir Rustomjee Mody—
1 strong palanquin office-shigram.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. W. BARROW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Rydal Mount, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and others, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square piano in very good order, a handsome large bronze clock with candelabra, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong victoria in good order, a strong dog-cart, sets of English harness, and gentleman's saddle and bicycle, &c., &c., the property of MAX BIERMAN, Esq., Imperial German Consul.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst, 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble W. C. HUGHES, proceeding of Europe.

Catalogues will be published and property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNEIT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, a mahogany grand square piano in good order, a large fire-proof iron safe on stand, a handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-1, goes well in saddle and harness, &c., &c., the property of WALTER LANG, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHULESHWAR, NEAR COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mereshwar Narayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the deed of mortgage, dated the 14th day of September, 1894, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the west side of Bhuleshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, forming part of the hereditaments and premises comprised in an indenture bearing date the 13th day of September, 1889, and made between the said Mereshwar Narayen of the one part and Jairam Naranji and others of the other part, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 17 and 331, new Nos. A-7 and 2913, old Survey Nos. 459-462-158, new Survey No. 7521, and containing by admeasurement 1,032 square yards or thereabouts, together with several building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1260, 1251, 1252, and 1253, and Street Nos. 19 to 18, 1-2-3-4-5-6 and 23, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Bhuleshwar Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of Shri Krishna Narayen, partly by the property of Dinanath Gangadas, and partly by the property of Luxmon Krishnaji, on or towards the north by the property of Janmadas Ramji, and on or towards the towards the south partly by the Feasting Court of Lohanas and partly by the property of Ramdas Gungadas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, Cama, and Hormusjee, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Prince's Dock shed, on account of the concerned landed ex s. s. Shannon—

About 3,000 cases Australian apples.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1898.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20,

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD,

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corr'd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHROJE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF REMAINING SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON PLAIN, COLOURED, AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS, VELVET, CUPBOARD, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Jeewun Lalji Lohana, an insolvent Messrs. MEHROJE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shop at Victoria Cloth Market, opposite Sir Dinsuglidas athoobhoy's Market, consisting of pieces of silk, woollen, and cotton plain, striped check, coloured and fancy piece-goods, cashmere, coating, flannel, English and country washing check, calico, coutting, coloured prints, velvet, silk gauze, paj, China satin, muslin, longcloth, grills, venetian subils, doras, jacconets, nainsooks, cupboards, chairs, sadee, oil carpet, etc.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Moreshwar Bapuji Kothare, under the power of sale reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1896, Messrs. MEHROJE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on account and risk of the mortgagor, Harishankar Bhaskarjee, on MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the east side of Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 120 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Mundari cast of Sadanund Trimbukji Kale, on the west by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the north by the property of Narayen Kasinathjee, and on the south by the property of Dhondu Hirji, which said land is entered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 6, new No. 16, old Survey No. 609, new Survey No. 7688, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 270, Street No. 893, Girgaum Road, and was formerly occupied by and are now in the occupation of the said Harishankar Bhaskarjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandeorao and Shripad, the Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, situate at 23, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHROJE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

At yesterday's Sales of Indian Council Bills, in all Rs. 14,30,000 of Bills were allotted, of which Rs. 7,20,000 was to Calcutta, Rs. 4,10,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,00,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d., 35 per cent. of the tenders at that rate being accepted. Telegraphic Transfers to the extent of Rs. 35,70,000 were allotted, consisting of Rs. 8,50,000 to Calcutta, and Rs. 27,20,000 to Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-16d., tenders thereat being accepted to 35 per cent. Extra allotments of Bills were made, amounting to Rs. 10,000 each on Bombay and Madras, at 1s. 4d., and of Wire Transfers on Calcutta of Rs. 1,60,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was raised 1-16d. to 1s. 3 1-2d.

Consols further declined 1-4 per cent. in London yesterday, to 110 1-16. French Rentes were 1-2 per cent. lower at 101 1-4; but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·35 fcs) Indian Sterling Loan fell off 1-2 per cent., to 112 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent., to £61 3-4. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 4 per cent., the same rate being given for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver was unchanged at 25 15-16d. per oz., as it was also in New York at 56 cents per oz., with demand exchange on London unaltered at 4·83 1-4 dollars.

For White Karachi Wheat the quotation was 35 1-8s., June-July shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; for White Delhi Wheat, 40s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull.

In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed strong, Surats firm, Arrivals strong. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports 14,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-8d. higher; descriptions of East Indians 1-16 to 1-8d.; and American Arrivals 1-16d., 3 33-64d. per lb. being quoted in all positions. The Manchester market closed strong.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 3-16 cent in New York to 6 7-16 cents per lb.; and Futures, both for July and October, were 18 points higher, at 6·36 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales; and the arrivals this season now compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts...	7,000	4,000	6,000
Four days' do.	51,000	29,000	34,000
Since 1st Sept.....	8,090,000	6,389,000	4,915,000

An improved demand from shippers has led to a large business being done in Cotton in our local market to-day, the total purchases being 4,900 bales, of which 3,800 bales were on account of Exporters, and 1,100 on account of the Mills. The market is steady in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	8,811 bales.
Wheat	34,453 cwts.
Linseed	6,311 ,,
Rapeseed	10,786 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,539 ,,
Poppyseed	2,068 ,,
Castorseed	1,893 ,,
Rice	4,983 ,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is steady, and ready lines are reported for Marseilles and Genoa at 26s. 3d. per ton; for May delivery, at 25s.; and for June, at 22s. 6d.

EXCHANGE has been firm in tone at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 11-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills were put through, and there was a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper, both ready and forward. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	....1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic	.....1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-8d.	,,
Francs	..... 1·72 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a weak feeling in the market with quotations given at 92 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 for Account, with 87 for Threes.

SHARES.—The possibility of war breaking out between Spain and America is reported to have had a depressing effect on prices.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32
The Manchester Market has been strong.	
2½ per cent. Consols	110 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	91 3-4
Bar Silver	25 15-16

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, for North America.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 13th April, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 5th April, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 5. Rs. A. P.	April 13. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,01,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000 0 0	83,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,73,67,785 12 6	1,75,93,996 8 0
Other Deposits, &c.	4,31,17,862 12 11	4,21,53,498 13 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,89,027 11 11	3,81,595 4 4
Sundries	25,25,198 9 2	26,44,202 8 4
Rs.	9,18,49,874 14 4	9,11,22,693 2 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	31,79,949 0 0	31,12,887 0 0
Other authorised Investments	75,59,340 0 0	75,00,840 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,24,05,103 10 4	2,25,31,019 13 2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,47,37,132 4 4	2,48,04,787 3 7
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,24,45,985 2 2	1,24,12,519 0 10
Balances with other Banks	8,69,997 8 8	9,02,875 3 8
Bullion	2,857 10 8	2,925 11 8
Dead Stock	13,12,823 7 4	13,14,791 4 8
Stamps	11,134 4 3	10,880 5 0
Sundries	12,95,757 14 3	12,64,060 2 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	77,63,453 11 4	65,48,781 7 3
Do. at Branches	1,03,56,738 7 0	1,05,01,842 14 2
Rs.	9,18,49,874 14 4	9,11,22,693 2 2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 13th April, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	14,21,087 Inc.
Do. at Branches	11,98,475 Dec.
Other Deposits	9,64,384 do.
Post Bills	1,07,432 do.
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	1,25,589 Dec.
Loans	1,30,916 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,27,655 do.
Mercantile Bills	31,096 Dec.
Cash at Head Office	12,14,672 do.
Cash at Branches	2,45,104 Inc.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th March 1898, on 1,873·3 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,32,000	4,000	3,38,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	175	2	238
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,29,461	32,17,117	52,213	42,98,824
Total for 12 weeks	11,31,461	35,09,117	56,243	46,96,824
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,16,620	2,28,939	4,778	3,50,337
Per mile of Rly. do.	69	125	3	197
Total to corresponding date do.	14,02,537	31,54,488	72,482	46,39,507
Increase for the week			Rs.	67,513
Ditto to date				57,317

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April, 1898, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	59,000	3,19,000	4,000	3,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	123	672	9	809
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	6,42,000	23,98,790	56,691	30,97,571
Total for 13 weeks	7,01,030	27,08,790	60,691	34,70,571
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,689	2,62,581	3,560	3,87,231
Per mile of Rly. do.	170	410	8	632
Total to corresponding date do.	11,71,899	24,70,462	59,153	37,01,505
Increase for the week			Rs.	85,769
Ditto to date			,,	2,30,194

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BARON—HIGMAN—April 13, at Abu Road, Rajputana, by the Rev L F Phillips, M A, Chaplain of Muttra, Mildred Lucy, second daughter of Thomas Baron, Civil Surgeon (Retired), to Walter Henry Higman, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

BEWSHER—HEDGER—April 11, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by special license, by the Rev J Sharp, James Charles Bent Bewsher, younger son of the late William Blackett Bewsher, to Katherine, widow of the late F F Hedger, Esq, of Calcutta.

LOFTS—RUSSELL—April 11, at Siliguri, by the Rev W Careless, Frederick Lofts, to Maria, eldest daughter of W Russell.

DEATH.

DOBBS—April 14, at Jalna, Deccan, Alexander Charles, the infant son of Charles Fairlie and Margaret Eleanor Dobbs, aged 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

Portuguese Church Properties.—Correspondence on this subject must now cease.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1898.

DR. WEIR'S lecture on the Plague drew a large and deeply interested audience to the Sassoon's Institute. The Health Officer has been at hand-grips with this deadly enemy of man in the three consecutive years in which it has been present in our midst. His experience has been unique. In contact not only with the plague-stricken, he has met and conferred with the experts of every nationality who have been sent by Foreign Governments to study the fell disease in Bombay under conditions more favourable to research than any previously known. He claims with good reason that the Municipality of Bombay has alone endeavoured to encounter the disease with the methods of modern science. Dr. Haffkine has been enabled to pursue the studies which have resulted in a prophylactic which has conferred a large measure of immunity, and Dr. Galeotti has come from Florence with a curative serum prepared by Dr. Lustig which promises to appreciably affect the death-rate of those who are attacked. But neither these additions to the resources available nor to those on which reliance has hitherto been placed—with a confidence not always justified by results—are we to expect the speedy eradication of plague. The lecturer forbids us to expect anything of the kind. In his view the plague is only reviving in India, and it bids fair to reappear wherever the conditions are favourable. The recrudescence in Karachi, where the drastic measures taken a few months ago appeared to be successful in eradicating and forbidding its return, certainly throws doubt on the theory that the plague can be stamped out and permanently got rid of by a particular procedure resolutely carried out, not only in Karachi, but also in Hong Kong. The pestilence has returned in the latter city for the fifth time in as many years. Yet in that Crown Colony the regulation methods were supplemented by the destruction by fire of the localities where the disease first appeared, and there was no flinching in the application of the strongest measures to deliver that important port from the dire misfortune that had befallen it. Removal of the sick to be treated in hospitals, segregation of contacts, cleansing, lime-washing, disinfection carried out by British soldiers under European supervision, the free resort to fire as a purifying agent; all these have failed to do what Dr. Lowson and his energetic colleagues were confident that they had accomplished for good and all in 1894.

Dr. Weir has therefore a good reason for scepticism as to the sure and certain result of measures for the stamping out of plague that make no account of inoculation, of systematic ventilation of dwellings, and the extirpation of rats. Of course, Dr. Weir would be the last to undervalue effects of isolation of the sick, the segregation of the healthy, disinfection effectually applied, lime-washing and thorough cleansing of any city attacked by plague. Such measures energetically applied saved Bombay from the appalling mortality of even European cities in which such means of mitigating the effects of an epidemic were either non-existent or fitfully applied. His contention is that they do not suffice to eliminate the plague or prevent its spreading. The plague is not confined to human beings like small-pox or typhoid. It affects the ubiquitious rat which is in every house and in every cupboard, and infects places which patients suffering from it could never influence. In the outbreak of 1896-97 the measures of the Health Department took thought of this means of infection. The flushing of infected houses, gullies, and drains drove the rats in great numbers into the sewers, which were flooded with sea-water, swept away to the pumping station at Worlee. In many districts the rat was for weeks and months a minus quantity; partly no doubt owing to mortality from plague, and the consequent migration to escape that danger, but in large measure to the systematic and very effective measures taken to drown them out. The effort to introduce and acclimatise the infectious disease with which a pupil of Pasteur delivered Roumania and Thessaly from a plague of rats and voules was not successful, climatic or other conditions being unfavourable. Still the effort was made, and success may one day be arrived at in that line which should not be too soon discarded. If the rat pest be extirpated one of the most potent and pervasive means of disseminating the plague virus throughout a city and carrying it thence into the suburbs and adjacent villages will be removed. Dr. Koch explained the phenomena of sporadic cases of the disease occurring in the centre of the Island and in Colaba, while it was epidemic in Maudvie, and the subsequent infection of the whole island as most probably caused by migrations, at first partial and then general, from the locality first attacked.

The elimination of the rat would undoubtedly be a protective measure of the greatest value, and whatever agency be entrusted with the charge of plague measures in the immediate future, it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to pursue that end with unremitting energy. If it were possible to effect the general immunisation of that rodent the reasons for such a campaign will be less cogent; but in the absence of a self-propagating prophylactic of the kind the first step towards getting rid of the plague is to get rid of the rats. That is a far more sensible thing to do than sacrificing live cocks to the Spirit of the Plague by plucking out their feathers on the sea-shore or in the silent streets at night, and Native susceptibilities that tolerate the one need not wince at the other. Dr. Weir, judging from the fact that in the Native Town it was very rare for plague to pass from the people in one house to those next door, while it was very common for the disease to skip the next street and reappear in several houses in one at a little distance, comes to the conclusion that the rat is a necessary condition of an epidemic, and that infection from human being to human being would not suffice to diffuse it throughout a large city. He accordingly gives the first place to measures for the destruction or immunisation of rats; the second to the retreat or escape of the population from the affected area; next the immunisation of the population against the microbe; fourthly, the destruction of the microbe—the most difficult task of all. In all measures affecting the habits and daily life of the population he holds that it is necessary to take note of their ideas and prejudices and avoid adding to the excitement and panic caused by the plague other terrors and anxieties which will complicate the difficulties of the situation. He holds that the practically non-infectious character of the simple glandular form of the malady renders it unnecessary to insist on the removal of patients of that class to hospital, when they can be properly treated in their own houses. That doctrine, which would have been deemed heretical a year ago, will now meet with general approval. But it must not be pushed too far. In an ideal system everyone would voluntarily go to a hospital for treatment. Europeans both in Poona and Bombay cheerfully and of their own motion seek the advantages of a well organised hospital in the earliest stages of the disease and as a result have enjoyed a larger percentage of recoveries than any other community. If the public can be educated to appreciate the marked advantages of early treatment under the conditions most favourable to recovery, the dread of hospitals will be replaced by confidence and gratitude. But that time is not yet. Dr. Weir's excellent paper brings out very forcibly the unwisdom of leaving the human factor out of calculation when deciding on the policy to be pursued in dealing with outbreaks of plague in a large and populous city in the tropics.

BUSINESS men here believe that the downward movement in Government paper has not yet reached bottom, and that in view of the continued tightness of the money market, and the uncertainties that exist as to the future of exchange, Government securities will reach a still lower level. Three and a-half per cents. are now scarcely saleable at a discount of 7 per cent., this being a much lower level than when both the famine and the frontier war tended to depress State securities last autumn. Less than two years ago 3½ per cents., then only recently converted, were at a premium of Rs. 10¼, and as late as September 1896 they stood at Rs. 7⅞ as above par. In the following month, when a great famine became almost certain, the rate had fallen to Rs. 3 as. 6 above par. By the close of the year paper could be purchased at its face value, and when Government raised a 3½ per cent. rupee loan last year it was at a discount of Re. 1 7-16ths per cent. The fall continued until the troubles in the North-West Frontier sent paper down to 93½. Under the influence of a return of agricultural prosperity and of the success of our arms on the North-West Frontier in quelling disorder, combined with the confident anticipation that prompt steps would be taken to place rupee exchange on a settled basis, prices then took an upward turn, and a week before the Budget statement of Sir James Westland was made 3½ per cents were only one-eighth below 96. But since the Budget statement was laid on the table of the Legislative Council a month ago the price of paper has continued to fall. It is idle to pretend that this has been caused by the prospect of war between the United States and Spain, seeing that even the Afghan war, which affected the credit of India far more than the prospective fight can do, did not lower Government securities to the same extent; neither did the Peujdeh incident. There were two statements in the Budget which have combined with the stringency of the money market to bring about the decline that has since been witnessed—one was the announcement of the intention to raise a rupee loan of three crores in India; the other was the indefinite postponement of efforts to place the rupee on a permanent exchange basis. The first of these stumbling blocks in the way of an improvement in Government credit ought to be removed by an official intimation that the intention to raise a rupee loan has been abandoned; the second should be discounted by a prompt fulfillment of the promise given by Lord George Hamilton three weeks ago to submit the question of Indian exchange to a committee of experts. It is worthy of note that during the whole of the present decade (with the exception of the first two or three months of 1890) Government paper remained at a premium, generally a substantial one, until the advent of Famine towards the close of 1896, and Government credit never stood higher than in the period preceding the gathering of that cloud over the horizon of India. The premium was maintained and increased in spite of the conversion of the 4½ per cent. paper to 4 per cent. and the subsequent conversion of the great bulk of the rupee liabilities of Government from 4 to 3½ per cent.

THE total number of persons on famine relief works in India this week is stated at 12,341, a decrease of thirteen hundred on the week. The whole of these are in two localities, namely, the Sholapur division of Bombay and the Nellore division of Madras. The former claims 9,650, and the latter 2,691. So far as Bombay is concerned the season reports show that slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sholapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. The standing crops have been injured by insects or from other causes in two taluks of Thar and Parkar. Harvesting of late crops is progressing in seven and cotton-picking in six districts. Preparations for next season continue generally. Fodder is sufficient, and the agricultural stock is generally healthy. Though prices have risen in three, they have fallen in eight districts. Madras reports show there was no rain during the week, except light showers at a few stations in Madura, Tinnevelly, Malabar, and Travancore. The water-supply is consequently insufficient for irrigation, except in Mal

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SENATE'S RESOLUTIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

President McKinley has signed the Senate's Resolutions.

THE SPANISH MINISTER DEMANDS HIS PASSPORTS.

The Spanish Minister at Washington thereupon demanded his passports.

THE ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN.

President McKinley's Ultimatum to Spain was delivered at Madrid this afternoon.

Compliance with the terms of it is required by Saturday.

The American Minister meanwhile is remaining at Madrid.

OPENING OF THE SPANISH CORTES.

The Spanish Cortes were opened to-day.

The Speech from the Throne upholds the rights of Spain in Cuba.

THE PRIVATEERING QUESTION.

It is officially announced at Washington that the United States will not resort to privateering.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH MINISTER.

APRIL 21.

The Spanish Minister has left Washington.

THE STOCK OF COAL IN CUBA.

It is computed that only 80,000 tons of coal are available in Cuba.

THE TONE OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

Although there is a strong feeling in many quarters in England that the Americans are forcing a war of aggression upon Spain, the majority of English newspapers are distinctly friendly to America, holding that the situation in Cuba has become intolerable. Moreover the sentiment of kinship is asserting itself.

SPANISH-AMERICAN RELATIONS BROKEN.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER LEFT MADRID.

APRIL 21, Afternoon.

President McKinley's Ultimatum reached Madrid to-day, and Spain immediately broke off relations with America.

General Woodford, the American Minister, at once left Madrid.

CANADIAN TARIFF ON INDIAN GOODS.

APRIL 20.

The Canadian House of Commons has passed the Tariff resolutions granting a quarter reduction on Indian goods.

DESTRUCTION OF SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.

The late Mr. Spurgeon's Metropolitan Baptist Tabernacle at Newington was burned down to-day.

ACCIDENT TO SURGEON-GENERAL CLEGHORN.

Surgeon-General Cleghorn, who is at present at Home on leave, from India, and staying at St. Ives, Cornwall, was thrown from his bicycle to-day, and found lying on the road in an unconscious condition.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Brittania, with the outward mails of the 15th instant, left here, at 2 p.m. to-day.

THE BUND GARDEN INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 21.

The case against Charles Parker was resumed, to-day, before Colonel Newnham Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate, when the following evidences were taken :—

Surgeon-Captain Easdon, House Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, said Inspector Fleming brought accused, whom he examined and found an incised superficial wound about one and a-half inch on the middle part of the neck. He treated accused and allowed him to go away. It was not likely that a person whilst shaving could have a cut on his throat by a razor as the wound would not have been long.

Mr. Woodward said he knew accused since three years. On the 10th accused came to Poona, and put up with him in Collet's Hotel. He waited for witness for dinner on the day in question, but he did not arrive till the following morning. He noticed a cut on the left side of accused's throat. Accused accounted for it by saying that he had fallen down the previous night. But his suspicions being aroused, he looked for the razor, and found it under the mattress. He took it up and kept it in an adjoining room. When the police came accused gave some details, but he did not pay attention. The police then took away Parker.

In cross-examination, the witness said he could not say whether accused's family suffered from insanity. He heard that accused's father was dead. He could not say he was insane, but ever since his arrival in Poona he noticed accused was strange in manner and gloomy.

Yeshwant Jotiram, a medical student, said about 10-15 on the morning of the 13th he was on duty. He saw the woman and also the two rupees she had in her saree.

Dadoo Khundoo, a servant of Sergeant Field, on duty at the Bund, said he was called by his master to the bed of the river where the woman was lying with her leg broken. The master asked him to speak to the woman and ask what had happened to her. The woman told me that a Saheb had brought her into the gardens in a tonga. The Saheb tried to misbehave, when she raised a cry, but no one came to the spot. Accused thereupon pushed her over.

Hanuman Jothi, a ramosee at the Bund Gardens, said about nine days ago the head malee told him that a woman was lying in the bed of the river. He looked down and saw her. At the request of Raoji, he went and informed the soldiers, who put her into a gharry and took her to the hospital. He heard no cries or sounds that night.

The case is adjourned for ten days as the woman Jai is not in a fit state to be examined. She is progressing favourably, but the excitement she is liable to suffer at her examination might, in the opinion of the doctors, have a bad effect.

Accused was, therefore, remanded to custody, the case being fixed for 1st May next.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy, arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this afternoon

SUEZ, APRIL 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballarat arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 21.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Peshawar (extra) arrived here, from Hongkong, this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday.

The German East Africa Line steamer Wissmann left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 21st instant.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Honkong for Bombay to-day the 21st instant.

THE CURRENCY DESPATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

No information had reached the Finance Department up to this afternoon of the publication of the Government of India Currency Despatch at Home.

The Despatch will be published here as soon as intimation arrives.

THE TWOPENNY POSTAGE SCHEME.

The long discussed scheme for a twopenny postage between the Colonies, England, and India is likely to come into force this year, the formation of a British Empire League for the purpose having been agreed upon.

The rate for Home letters from India will be simultaneously reduced to two annas.

BENGAL PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

Surgeon-Colonel Maxham, lately Principal Medical Officer at the Cape, succeeds Surgeon-General Walsh as Principal Medical Officer, Bengal.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain E. F. Marriott, Staff Corps, is attached to the 14th Bombay Infantry for duty.

Captain Imrie, Inspector of Ordnance Machinery, Aden, has been sent Home invalided.

Commander Barrett, Indian Marine, has been granted six months' extension of leave at Home.

Six Companies of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers will be retained at Karachi until the 27th Baluchis return from East Africa.

The moves this month of the 30th Baluchis from Karachi to Chaman, and of the 29th Baluchis from Chaman to Hyderabad, have also been sanctioned. This enables the 30th Baluchis to be concentrated at Chaman on return from Mekran, and maintains the Native Infantry garrison of Sind at about the normal strength.

FRONTIER NEWS.

LUNDI KOTAL, APRIL 20.

General Symons reconnoitred, to-day, a few miles along the Tartara route, which leaves Leargai Valley to the north-east of Lundi Kotal. All was found quiet. The weather was cloudy with slight rain.

THE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.

On Wednesday, the Oriental Life Assurance Company held their annual meeting in their new building, and as it is one of the most imposing business structures in the city the commencement of its occupancy ought not to pass unnoticed. Built in the projecting angle between the Esplanade Main Road and the Hornby Row opposite the Floral Fountain, the structure occupies what was for several years the site of the Cathedral High School for Boys, and is on the same foundation. The school having outgrown the building it was removed to a larger structure in Eldon Road, which has the additional advantage from a scholastic point of view, of being shut off in this quiet street from the din of traffic with which teacher and scholar were assailed in the old place. The school authorities lost nothing by the transfer to a larger building. It was made a condition of the 99 years' lease to the Oriental Life Assurance Company, that the full original cost of the old structure should be paid to the school authorities, and as Government did not insist upon the building in Eldon Road being in keeping with the style of the public offices along Mayo Road, this sum was found to be sufficient for the construction of the new school. The old site was leased to the Oriental Company at a ground rent of Rs. 50 per square yard, but the architect, Mr. F. W. Stevens, has succeeded so well in making the most of the available space that the company will earn from 4 to 4½ per cent. on the capital outlay and yet be able to have the whole of the top floor rent free themselves. The task of constructing a larger and more imposing building out of the old Cathedral Schools which were designed by Mr. J. Adams, the Architect to Government, was beset with various technical difficulties, but these have been surmounted by Mr. Stevens, and the structure when completed will be, as the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram remarked at the annual meeting on Wednesday, an ornament to the city.

The foundations of the old building were found on examination when the work of reconstruction was commenced eighteen months ago to be substantial enough for the heavier structure that has now been raised, but foundations had to be provided for the extension of both wings of the building and for the offices and tower above the carriage-way in the west front. The foundation for the tower was made in the form of an inverted dome so as to evenly distribute the pressure over the whole area of the space occupied by the same to prevent any possible chance of settlements. This plan has been used with success by Mr. Stevens on some of the other public structures with which his name is associated. The building is in the same modern Gothic style as its predecessor, this being one of the conditions of the lease, and it consists of a ground floor and three storeys. The area available has been so well utilised that the floor space is more than double what it was in the school. The largest available area is on the ground floor, where the other space has been added to by constructing in the V shaped yard used in the old days as a playground a large covered annexe, lighted by skylights and suitable for use as an office or godown, while at the extreme inner end of this annexe a strong room has been provided. The space occupied in the old premises by the large staircase has been turned into a spacious hall. The ground floor is eminently well adapted for the purposes of a bank. The staircases are at the north-west and north-east corners of the building. The west wing has been brought out to the limit of the property, giving an increased length of 23 feet while the east wing extension is 12 feet, this being the breadth of the staircases. The upper storeys have not the annexe given on the ground floor, but, supported by posts coming out of the annexe, they have spacious verandahs running all round the V shaped enclosure, and they also have the additional room provided by the offices over the carriage porch on the south front. Each floor is fitted with lavatory and W. C. arrangements of modern type, at the north-east and north-west corners, and there is a separate latrine at the back on the ground floor for the use of native clerks. The first, second, and third floors closely correspond to each other, but above the third floor several record rooms approached by spiral staircases are provided in the gables at each side, and these will be used by the Oriental Company, which has already taken possession of the upper floor.

The designs were prepared by and carried out under the instructions and supervision of Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A., etc., assisted by his son, Mr. C. F. Stevens, M.S.A., and the contract for the building has been held by Messrs. Jewanjee Jamshedjee Mistri & Co. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddass have fitted the drainage, fire and water-supply services, and Messrs. Warden and Co. the ornamental tile-work. The floors are of Indian patent stone throughout with the exception of the third floor, on which some of the rooms are tiled with mosaic. The patent stone paving has been executed by Messrs. Garlic and Co. The entrance hall in the ground floor and the large hall and third floor are of marble. The total cost of the structure has been about 2½ lakhs of rupees. It was to have been completed by the end of February, but owing to scarcity of labour, consequent on the plague, it has not yet left the builders' hands. The second floor has been let to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., and the first to Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co., while the ground floor has not yet been leased.

BECOMING POPULAR.

Yesterday, for the first time perhaps, a patient asked to be removed to the Arthur Road Hospital and refused to be taken anywhere else. Proceeding along the Fergusson Road, Mr. O. V. Muller observed a man on a cot outside a house, looking very ill and weak. The man said that he had been in the Arthur Road Hospital with plague, but was discharged cured four days ago. He was so weak he could not work or even walk, and he had to live on what the passers-by gave him. He prayed to be sent back to the hospital, where the doctor and the new sahebs had been very kind to him. If they would keep him ten days he would get well and be able to work. He refused to go to either the Parel or Grant Road Hospitals; the Arthur Road was bhot atcha, and he wanted to go there, and thither he was sent with a note to Dr. Chowksey, his temperature being 100°.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

I know not whether a small voice such as mine will be heard in the babble of other small voices and the thunder of the loud voices. Nevetheless, I will try. I wish to point out that at this juncture we have once more a chance of removing something of the prejudice and ill-feeling which, beyond a doubt, exist, and are by certain persons actively maintained and encouraged, in America towards this country. All we have now to do is to respect the patriotic sentiment which now possesses—most justly possesses—the people of the United States. Imagine to yourselves, if you can, the boiling madness of wrath if a nation pretending to be friendly to us were to be suspected of blowing up one of our finest vessels and destroying some hundreds of our gallant sailors. Imagine, I say, the madness of rage which would seize upon our people. Then consider the conduct of the Americans. They have yielded to wise counsels; they have patiently waited for an investigation. I say that their first madness was what was to be expected of a nation; that their self-restraint has been far greater than we should have exhibited under similar provocation; and that the conduct of the affair, so far, reflects infinite credit on their statesmen. There have been "yellow" papers. Very likely; the wonder is that they were not all yellow—yellow with the flames of war! I have seen with satisfaction, in some of our papers, a tribute to the wisdom of the President. Let us remember that his wisdom can only be practically exhibited so long as it rests on the wisdom and the self-restraint of the people.

Consider the other side of the Cuban question. For long years a rebellion has been fighting its way in the island; a rebellion, in the eyes of the Americans, on the side of freedom and against tyranny. Perhaps some of the charges of tyranny have been exaggerated. The feeling in the States is that the rebellion is righteous because every man has a right to fight for freedom. The war has been carried on with ruthless ferocity. If we believe the statements continually advanced, the unhappy Cubans, between two fires, are ruined and starved. They are actually kept alive by American charity. Can we, who went mad with passion over the massacres of the Armenians, dare to sneer at the Americans because they are maddened by stories of Spanish cruelty in Cuba? Can we, who have never forgiven our Government for not daring all, risking all, for the cause of the murdered Armenians, dare to sneer at the Americans because they are crying out to their Government to plunge into war for the sake of the wretched Cubans? I do not say that we have sneered at them; I only say that there is a danger lest we fail to recognise and to appreciate the vehemence of the sentiment and the passionate sense of duty which now actuate the great American people. Sentiment can never be neglected. When a whole people are united by one common passion—one common resolve—that a thing iniquitous and barbarous must and shall cease, then it is the part of a madman to ignore this feeling, and to withhold the tribute of admiration which it deserves. Once more, here is our opportunity. Once more it is our opportunity for ranging ourselves, our sympathies, our recognition, our admiration on the side of the American people. And once more, who will heed this humble voice amid the babble and prabable of the other vices and the thunder of the great voices? The old enmity between Spain and Great Britain has been long forgotten. The Peninsular War killed it so far as we were concerned. In Spain to this day, I understand, the people are taught to believe that they drove out the French without assistance and entirely by themselves, though they were hindered by the British regiments. But we do not forget that for two hundred years and more Spain was our most deadly enemy. Spain stood for the Roman Catholic religion, then suspected and hated by the English; for despotism; for the Inquisition and its cruel flames and tortures, of which a thousand stories were told, most of them, no doubt, fabrications. Let the old hatreds die; but the memory lives in books if not in our hearts, and it may well be that in the States some of the old Spanish hate may yet survive while Cuba is still oppressed by Spanish misgovernment. What said Sir Richard Grenville before he gathered together his sick men, and fought the whole Spanish fleet with his one ship?

I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard, To these Inquisition dogs and the devildous of Spain.

What said the sick and wounded on board the ship Revenge?

They blest him in their pain that they were not left to Spain, To the thumbscrew and the stake, for the glory of the Lord.

One quotes these lines without fear of creating a new Spanish hate in this country; but with all these stories from Cuba told day after day, year after year, with the memories of what Spain has done in Mexico, what Spain has done in Peru, what Spain has done in Panama, there can be no great love felt for Spain, either among the Anglo-Saxon races or the half-caste race of South America.

James Payn is dead. My words last week were spoken of a man who died on the day that those words appeared. In him the world has lost more than it knows; there are virtues and qualities which cannot see the light, although they are felt by all within their influence. Many there are who will mourn the loss of a friend who can never be replaced; many more will mourn the loss of one who spoke to them with a kindly voice, which inclined their hearts to cheerfulness; which never said an unkind or a bitter thing; which made them think better of the world; which was always hopeful and always young. It was good for people to read James Payn; it was better to know him.

I took up a journal the other day—a minor constellation. The smart paragraphist was occupying his pen with me, of all people in the world. Presently he alluded to the time when "he was still working among us." Was still working! I wonder when I left off working. My working day is from nine to seven or thereabouts, with an hour or so later on. That, however, only concerns myself. What, I would ask, was in the man's mind that he should set down a thing so manifestly false and ridiculous! Was it with malicious intent? Was it by mere inadvertence! Was it written in pure ignorance? Did the editor see the thing and pass it? And is there not any way at all short of an action in the High Court of Justice to put a stop to these petty libels? The Press is always crying out upon the law of libel, and one feels that papers are sometimes hardly treated. Still, there are the little malicious pricks which editors allow. There should be a county court for the small libeller, in which he might be fined small sums if he could not justify the libel by the facts.

The time of the year invites one to begin once more the little journeys. I carried out one the other day with great success. We did not start from London, but from Bournemouth, whither I came in search of a change of air after that first cousin of influenza, called, poetically, a "chill." A change of air I certainly got. It came direct from the North Pole, but it was not exactly the change one looked for. I had visions of sunshiny seats in the pleasant garden through which the 'Bourne" flows in a most polite way between two parallel lines and over little cataracts, each at least 6 inches high. I also had visions of sunny shelters on the cliff. I thought we might revisit Christchurch and Poole and perhaps Lulworth or Weymouth. But the North Pole forbade all these things. Bournemouth in a cold nor'-easter, with driving sleet and snow, is not, really, a more delightful place than Hamstead, though, perhaps, it feels more festive. Some allowance must be made for a holiday feeling. As for the streets of Bournemouth during the visitation, I know not what they looked like. One little journey, however, we did succeed in taking, that to Wimborne Minster, which standeth in the centre of Wimborne Town.

Now Wimborne Minister is a very fine church indeed. With Christchurch and Sherborne, Winchester, Wells, and Exeter, Alfred's old kingdom of Wessex is richly endowed with churches; not that there is any part of the early Saxon work remaining. I am not, however, going to inflict my guide-book learning upon you. What I do always look out for in an ancient building is its history as told in the stones and the windows. The history of Wimborne is extremely interesting from this point of view. To an architect, I dare say, the thing is simple and may be read as one runs; to me it takes a little time and trouble to spell out where the old work has been preserved and the newer work begins, but then that is part of the joy of the visit. The next thing I look out for is the illustration of England history by the monuments in the building. Now, this minster contains a good deal of such illustration. When you are shown a brass said to mark the spot where King Ethelred, Alfred's elder brother, was buried, one realises that Alfred was the youngest of the brothers who, one after the other, fought the Danes. Here, too is buried somewhere St. Cuthburga, sister of another king of Wessex, who founded a nunnery here, in whigh she lived and died. The church is dedicated to the Saxon saint, in memory of whom they hold an annual service in the minster. But these are far off memories. In the chancel there is a monument of later date and even greater interest. It is the tomb of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and his wife. The former was the grandson of John of Gaunt, and father of Margaret, Countess of Richmond through whom Henry VII. got his Red Rose. Lady Margaret built this monument and founded a charity here for the souls of her parents. She also founded or endowed a grammar school outside the church. There is an ancient 'orrery' clock here, one of the oldest clocks in the country; it shows the sun and moon going round the earth. And there is a treasure chest which consists of a trunk of oak roughly squared; in the middle is a little cavity about two feet long and a few inches deep. It is supposed to have been the Saxon treasury where they kept their relics. There are many more things to observe, but this is not a catalogue. One heard with pleasure that many of the old customs are still kept up; the curfew is rung every night at eight; at the same time the sexton winds up the old clock; every Sunday during service he perambulates the church carrying his silver wand of office, to wake up those who have gone to sleep. And they preserve in the church the ancient library of chained books; the volumes consist principally of sixteenth century books; they are nearly all theological; every book is chained to an iron rod running along the shelves; the chains are light and long; the books are placed with their backs against the wall, so that the effect is very strange. Have I said enough to tempt anyone to go out of his way to Wimborne? This was my second visit. On the first occasion, made about fifteen years ago, I stayed a night at the inn. You, dear reader, may do the same; it looks out upon the Place or square, where, in imagination, you may see King Ethelred brought home dying by his soldiers, the brown-haired, blue-eyed men of Wessex.

M. Lemaitre, in the *Figaro* discusses the question of the French colonies. France possesses, as we know an enormous Colonial Empire; she has Algeria—a magnificent country; Tunis, Tonquin, Madagascar; certain islands scattered about, including New Caledonia, and she is quarrelling with us over our possessions in Western Africa. Why does she concern herself about her colonies? She makes no real use of them; they are not a support to her; they do not pay their way; the people will not emigrate to them; yet she goes on grasping territory. It is part of her national pride; she will still be the rival of Great Britain in the matter of colonial possession. M Lemaitre asks why she does not colonise, seeing that she has all these colonies. He says "we must send out to our colonies, not the scum of the people, the bankrupts, the failures, the disgraces, the place seekers, but honest men, good and energetic men, true men, because they are energetic." Very good, but where are they to find these men? Good and energetic men stay at home. There is always room for them in a country where population is well nigh stationary. Finally, he advises his countrymen that the French colonies will obtain financial credit and moral credit "as soon as the best people in France—Catholics, Protestants, or Jews—give to the colonies their most earnest and sincere attention." Under these circumstances, one may remain reassured as to the possible colonial supremacy of France.

I have been looking through the series of the "Golden Treasury." Alas! what a falling off is here! Perhaps the material was not so abundant. Certainly the whole of the Elizabethan age had been used, together with the two last centuries and the first fifty years of this century. But there remained the last fifty years of the century. The editor has taken specimens from thirty-eight poets only. One does not find fault with him for the selections offered, most of which are of remarkable beauty and value, but one cannot but lament that the choice has been so limited, and that certain poets have had such an enormous number of selections taken from them. Thus, Matthew Arnold contributes thirteen poems. Can one have too much of Matthew Arnold? Certainly not—in his own volumes; we can have too much when selections from him are out of proportion to those of the rest. William Barnes also contributes thirteen poems. Arthur O'Shaughnessy—a very minor poet—actually contributes seventeen. Christine Rossetti fifteen; D. G. Rossetti twelve. There are several living writers—or very recently living—represented. Among them one fails to find, putting down only the first names that occur, Austin Dobson, William Watson, Rudyard Kipling, Swinburne, William Morris, not to speak of a dozen other poets still living among us. And there is not a single American poet represented at all! This volume, as I said, contains a selection among which will be found many very fine poems; but it is not a true representation of the Victorian poets; and it is not, in my judgment, a worthy successor to that Golden Treasury that I have known so long and loved so well.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The March meeting of the National Cyclists' Union has passed without any specially exciting incident, but, being the annual occasion of the presentation of a financial statement, it was interesting, as showing the substantial state of the ruling body of racing cyclists in this country. Compared with the C. T. C. the Union's profit of £120 seems small after the £5,200 of the larger body, but it makes up in ambition what it lacks in reserve, for the Union is still pursuing what cannot fail to be a most expensive in policy in fighting the railway companies on the question of the free carriage of cycles.

A rather extraordinary sensation was caused in the depot of a cycle agent at Scarborough, a few days ago by the mad rush of a bull, who apparently desired to escape from the slaughter to which he was being driven. He careered around among the bicycles for a time before he was secured, and the incident is a further example of the extremely careless way in which the law allows cattle to be insufficiently attended when driven on the roads—a carelessness which however, results more frequently in the scaring of timid lady cyclists, than in actual injury to wheelmen.

Rather a good story is being told of the captain of the Thames Rowing Club, who, like so many riverside coaches, was recently using his bicycle to ride on the towing path, while instructing a crew who were under his direction. He shouted to them to keep their eyes in the boat, instead of watching the movements of their oars, but, at the instant, relaxing his observations of his own direction, turned, unwittingly into the stream and dived into the water. He should ride tandem in future, and leave the steering to a competent 'cox.'

The ludicrous escape from the duty of serving in the army, which a good many French racers recently contrived to effect on the alleged score of ill-health, has had a curious sequel already, as one of them, Nienport, has succeeded—in spite of his enfeebled condition—in winning a scratch race, worth three hundred francs at the opening meeting of the Vélodrome de la Seine. The French refugee, from the conscription laws, who is picking up a racing living in London, is almost less of a runaway than the men who stay at home and shirk the duties of French citizenship on the plea of ill-health—yet win hotly contested sprint races!

Although English cyclists are not permitted to ride on the footpaths when the roads are in a bad state, yet it is incumbent on the highway authorities to keep the road in repair. The one duty is, however, as much neglected as the other is rigorously imposed, and one has to wait till actual damage is done before claiming compensation. Recently, a boy was awarded damages for a fall from a van, owing to its wheel skidding on a tram line that protruded unduly high from the level of the road, but the hundreds of cases of injury to cyclists from slipping in this way, have not hitherto resulted in successful recovery of damages against those responsible for the roads. The cycle is, however, so frequent a user of the highway that it deserves as much attention for its safe passage as any other class of traffic.

The very latest, and worst, idea for repairing punctures is to inject a mixture of sand and water into the leaky tyre. On the theory of the originator of this extraordinary notion, the water conveys particles of sand to the undesirable exit, and sand pours through until there comes along a particle of sand which just fills the hole and blocks it up. No account is taken of what may happen if the water dries up, or greater pressure puts the sand altogether through the hole; these are merely inconsiderable details, but the sand cure is an impossible quack remedy for tyre ailments, and riders had better not leave their repair outfits at home and trust to setting their tyres right, if a nail should pierce them, with a little water from the gutter, and a pinch of grit from the side of the road.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT TO MR. H. M. STEUART.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the new Offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Fort, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Mr. Hugh Montgomery Steuart, aged thirty-two years, acting General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, who was run over and killed by a down local train at the Church Gate level crossing, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday night, under circumstances reported in our last issue. The inquiry was conducted in the office-room of the deceased. After the jury had been empannelled, the coroner and the members of the jury viewed the body of the deceased which had been kept in a dooly in the verandah, outside the office-room. The body was covered with blood and the legs were terribly mangled, the right boot, which was shown to the jurors by the railway police, was literally torn into pieces, the sole of the feet being very nearly severed from the limb. The party then proceeded to the scene of the accident, where the coroner pointed out the way in which deceased had attempted to cross the line. After getting through the wicket Mr. Steuart rushed diametrically towards the down platform. He had cleared the up line, and had very nearly passed the down line, when his right boot stuck fast between the outer rail of the down line and the check rail, which runs the whole length of the level-crossing. Before he could extricate his right foot, the train came up; he was knocked down by the cow-catcher of the engine and the whole of the train passed over him. A large pool of blood clearly indicated the spot where the accident had occurred. After examining the place, the coroner and the jury returned to the offices. Amongst those present at the inquiry was Dr. Dean, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Owen, Secretary to the Agent, Major Hoskyn, Government Examiner of Accounts, Mr. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Medley, Mr. Maneckshaw D. Doctor, Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, and others.

The following evidence was recorded :—

Mr. Frederick Hanson, District Traffic Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, residing at the Gymkhana Hotel, said that he knew the deceased, who was acting Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. He was forty-two years of age, and lived at the Kennels, Bandora. He came to the office at 11 o'clock on the previous morning. That was the last time when the witness saw him alive. He was then quite well.

THE GATEMAN'S EVIDENCE.

Raghoo Pandoo, police sepoy No. 770, employed in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company and doing duty as a gateman at the east gate at the Church Gate level crossing, said : Last night, about 11 o'clock (Colaba time) I was standing on my post near the eastern gate. The 11-9 p.m. down local train was coming into the Church Gate Station from Colaba. I had shut my gate and the wicket and was standing by the wicket. The opposite gate and the wicket were also closed and another sepoy was standing by that wicket. Just then the deceased drove up to my gate in a hack victoria and asked me from the victoria whether the train was coming in. I told him it was. The deceased then got out of the victoria and came to my wicket and asked me to open it. I refused to do so, saying that the train was very near. I was standing on the line side of the wicket, with my hand on the latch. He pushed my hand off the latch and opened the wicket, telling me "never mind; don't fear on my account." He then ran across the rail in the direction of the down platform. The train was very near him and before he could get on the platform, the cow-catcher of the engine knocked him down and the whole of the train passed over him.

Coroner : Before he was knocked down did you see him wrench out his foot from the check rail and the outer rail of the down line?

Witness : No, I did not see him do so. After the train had passed, I went up to the deceased. He was dead and was lying on his face, his body being across the outer rail of the down line and his legs were lying across that rail. I ran to the station-master and informed him of the occurrence. The station-master had the body removed on the down platform. I knew that the deceased was an officer of the Railway Company.

Ramchundra Amroota, police sepoy No 299, employed in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, said : I am working as a gate-keeper at the Church Gate station level-crossing, at the west gate. At 11 p.m., last night, I was at my gate. I saw the deceased come up to the level crossing in a victoria and shout out to the last witness, asking him whether the train was coming in. Just then 11-5 p.m. down local train was coming to the station. Deceased got out of the victoria and coming to the wicket asked the first witness to open the wicket for him. He refused to do so. Deceased then pushed the hand of the gateman which was on the latch of the wicket and opened it, saying "never mind, don't fear." He came running across the line and rushing towards the down platform. The train was then very near. After the whole of the train had passed, I saw the deceased lying on his face, his body lying outside the outer rail of the down line, and the legs were lying across the same rail. He was dead.

EVIDENCE OF THE DEPUTY STATION-MASTER.

Mr. Byramji Dossabhoy Nagporvalla said : I am a deputy station-master at the Church-Gate Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. I knew the deceased. I was on duty last night at the station. After the 11-5 p.m. down local passenger had left the Church-Gate Station, I was crossing the line to the up platform, when the witness Raghoo Pandoo ran up to me and told me that a Sahib had been run over on the down line. I at once ran with him to the spot, where I found the deceased lying on his face between the end of the platform and the level-crossing. He was dead. His body was lying on the outer side of the down line and his legs were lying across the rail. The deceased often used to come to the station to catch a train after the gate and the wicket had been closed, and I frequently had to delay the starting of the train for him. I found the deceased's right boot stuck fast between the check rail and the outer rail of the down line. The sole of the right foot was nearly torn off the foot. I also found his walking stick lying on the slope at the end of the down platform and his straw hat between the outer rail of the down line and the down platform. The check rail extends to the whole length of the level crossing.

A Juror : Did it strike you at the time that the accident was due to the deceased's right foot sticking between the check rail and the outer rail of the down line?

Witness : Yes, I thought it so; when I found the boot stuck fast between those rails, I came to the conclusion that the deceased in running across the line had got his foot between the rails, and that was the cause of the accident.

THE ACCIDENT UNNOTICED BY THE ENGINE DRIVER.

Mr. Constantine De Souza, an engine driver in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company said : Last night I was driving the engine of No. 15 down local train. The train left at 11 p.m., from Colaba and was at the Church Gate station at 11-5 p.m. I did not see the deceased, as I entered the Church Gate station. I did not know that he was run over by my train until this morning at 6 o'clock.

A Juror : Did you not hear anyone shout as you entered the Church Gate station?—No.

To the Coroner : After reaching Bandora I detached my engine from the train and took it to Parel, where, as usual, I examined its machinery and in doing so I walked round the engine.

Did you notice any blood on the engine?—No.

A Juror : Did you feel any shock as you entered the Church Gate station?—No, I had no shock.

A Juror : Did you observe any obstruction when you entered the station?—No.

Coroner : Where were you seated on the engine?

Witness : I was seated on the right hand side of my engine. I was not going with the fender first, but with the chimney first. My agwalla (fireman) was on the left side of the engine.

Mahomed Oomer, a fireman in the service of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, said : I work on the No. 41 engine. Last night my engine was attached to No. 15 down local train, which left Colaba at 11 o'clock last night.

Coroner : As you were entering the Church Gate station, did you see any one on the line?—I did not see anything.

Coroner : Were you seated or standing then?—I was firing at the time. My driver was seated on the box on the east-side (up-platform side) of the engine.

Coroner : Did you feel any jerk?—No, I did not hear until 5 o'clock this morning that my train had run over a Saheb at the Church Gate station.

Dr. Byramji Framji Lail said : I am a Medical Officer in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and live at Parel. At about midnight yesterday I received a telegram informing me that Mr. Stewart, the Traffic Manager had been killed by being run over at the Church Gate station. I went to the station this morning at 6 o'clock, and saw his dead body lying in one of the rooms on the down platform of the station. On examining the body I found that the skull was fractured, right arm broken, and both the legs were mangled. Death must have been instantaneous. I am of opinion that the cause of death was due to fracture of the skull.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The coroner, in summing up the evidence, remarked that he was sorry to say that this unfortunate occurrence was due to Mr. Steuart's own carelessness in trying to get across the line to catch the train. He ordered the gateman to open the gate, and on the latter refusing to do so, he took off the latch himself, and then, when the train was close upon him, he attempted to get to the down platform. It appeared that in doing so his right boot must have been caught between the outer rail of the down line and the check rail, which ran the whole length of the level crossing. Having got his foot in that way, the engine struck him; he was thrown down on his face, and the train passed over his legs. Dr. Burjorji had deposed that the skull was fractured and the cause of death was due to fracture of the skull. The coroner, therefore, thought that the jury had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that death was due to that fracture, which was the result of the accident.

The jury, without retiring, brought in an unanimous verdict of accidental death.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Mr. Steuart were consigned to their last resting place at Sewree Cemetery, yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock. The body of the deceased gentleman was removed early in the afternoon from St. George's Hospital to the office room of the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in the administrative offices on the Queen's Road, where it lay until the hour appointed for the funeral cortege to form. All the employes of the Railway office were permitted to visit the room where the corpse was lying to take a last look at their chief. This being over, the coffin was screwed down and wreathes from sorrowing friends placed thickly over it. The senders included Messrs. N. R. Medley, G. T. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Owen, the members of Traffic Manager's Office, and one from the Agent's Office. Six non-commissioned officers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers bore the coffin to the hearse, round which the friends and the entire staff of the B. B. and C. I. Railway administrative offices were assembled. The cortege then moved on towards Sewree, and the length of the procession bore eloquent testimony to the esteem and regard in which the deceased gentleman was held by all classes in Bombay. Arriving within a few yards of the cemetery gates, the funeral procession stopped, and a hundred men of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Corps, headed by their Band, preceded the hearse, the Band playing a solemn funeral march. At the cemetery gates were assembled Colonel Luard, Commanding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, Captains Woollcombe and Johnson, Surgeon-Captain Dean, Lieutenants Owen, Richardson, Hanson, Guy, and Nash, Messrs. Johnson, Tudball, Maneckshaw (Inspector of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mackenzie, Cochrane, and Nicker. Among the officials of the G. I. P. Railway present were Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., Agent of the Company, Colonel S. Gore-Brown, Commanding the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Majors Radford, H. I. P. Thompson, Alfred King, Captains Muirhead, Campion Garrett, Bonner, Lieutenants Thompson, Mackeson, Webb, and Hubbard. The other gentlemen present included Messrs. F. C. Allan, Burkitt, P. Fischer, G. K. Remington, G. W. Roughton, F. A. Little, Dunbar, Smetham, Surgeon-Captain Childe, Surgeon-Captain Jennings, Mr. Townly Filgate, Dr. Burjorji Framji Lali. Other personal friends of the deceased gentleman and the employes of the B. B. & C. I. Railway were also present. Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Ollivier, R. E., Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and Mr. C. A. E. Crommelin, the General Traffic Manager, were not able to attend the funeral on account of their absence on the line. The coffin having been removed from the hearse was again borne on the shoulders of six non-commissioned officers of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps. The procession was headed by the choir of St. Thomas' Cathedral, of which Mr. Steuart was a member. Arriving at the grave the choir sang Hymn No. 199 A. and M. of England, during which the coffin was slowly and silently lowered into the grave. The Revd. F. N. Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain, then read the burial service, and at its conclusion another hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung. Throughout the scene round the grave was a touching one to all who had assembled round the grave to pay their last respects to the deceased. At the conclusion of the service the firing party formed from the men of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers fired three volleys, after which the friends of the deceased gentleman took a last look at the coffin and slowly dispersed.

The mail steamer s. s. Egypt, which is due here early this morning, brings to Bombay Mr. W. M. Steuart, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Southern Maratha Railway and brother of the late Mr. Steuart. The deceased gentleman was a son of General Steuart. He came from the London, Chatham and Dover Railway offices to the B. B. and C. I. Railway as Assistant Secretary in December 1886

(south)—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady sections—no cases and no deaths were recorded. In the same ward (north) one, two, and six deaths were recorded, respectively, in Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada sections. In E. Ward, Byculla section showed four cases and two deaths; Mazagon section three cases and no deaths; Nagpada section no cases and one death; Kamathipoora section no cases and four deaths; and Tardeo section one suspicious case and no deaths. Seven contacts were removed. In the Mahim and Parel districts four cases were removed. In the Fort district a doubtful case of plague was detected in house No. 14, Calicut Street. The patient died after four days' illness.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,078, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,919, making a total of 2,997 persons. Departures by sea 68, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,267, making a total of 2,947 persons.

SEGERGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 108 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 3,234 persons in the Byculla Camp.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A CAMP GATE CLERK.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Dr. Pundrinath Waman Shikore, Medical Officer in charge of Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, prosecuted one Gopal Ramchandra Gupte, a Hindu clerk, employed in the camp, on charges of disobeying an order duly promulgated by a public servant, forgery, and receiving an illegal gratification. Mr. C. B. Spence, pleader, defended the accused. From the information filed by the complainant, it appeared that on the morning of the 16th ultimo complainant received information to the effect that three persons who had been passed out of the Segregation Camp by the gate-clerk on the morning of the previous day, on a pass purported to have been signed by the complainant, had not returned to the camp in the evening. It being customary to allow persons to go out of the camp every morning to attend their various callings, if they deposited a certain amount of money to insure their return to the camp in the evening. In the present case the persons allowed to pass out of the camp were Deoji Jadheo, his wife Motse, and his daughter Ganga. These persons had not deposited the sureties, but still were allowed to leave. Enquires were made by complainant for Deoji, who was found in his house at Kamathipoora, and on being questioned produced a pass, which purported to have been signed by the complainant, but on examination it was found that the pass had been intended for Dewji alone and had been fraudulently altered in material parts without any authority. The complainant subsequently ascertained that the accused had received Rs. 10 from Dewji in consideration of the alterations he had made in the pass, to allow Dewji's wife and his daughter to go out of the camp. Accused also made no report to the complainant when these three persons failed to return to the camp. The magistrate, on the above information, issued a warrant against the accused who in the meantime had made himself scarce. Information was subsequently received that accused, had absconded to Thana, where the warrant was despatched and he was apprehended by the Thana police and brought down to Bombay. After the evidence on behalf of the prosecution was recorded, the accused on being questioned by the court stated that Deoji represented to him that his wife wanted to go out of the camp to buy food. On promising not to take all his things with him from the camp, Deoji was allowed to take his wife and daughter with him. Accused admitted having made alterations in the pass as he thought there was nothing objectionable in doing so. Deoji and his wife did not return to the camp in the evening, but the accused forgot to make a report to the officer in charge of the camp. The magistrate convicted accused on a charge of disobeying orders duly promulgated and fined him Rs. 100, with an alternative to suffer a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSI FEVER HOSPITAL.

Hospital returns from March 16th to April 15th, 1898:—Admissions 59, deaths 40—4 within 12, 14 within 24 and 3 more within 48 hours after admission. Dis charged cured 45. Remaining under treatment 23.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on the 18th and 19th instant was respectively, 1 and 2, while on the corresponding dates of the last year it was 37 and 47. In Upper Damaun plague seems to have disappeared from Dholar, Chitia Vad and Bhitwadi after working a great havoc, and there are signs of its paying a visit to Magarwada, one of the 4 the villages owned by Mr. Diogenes Mascarenhas.

The following telegram, dated the 20th April, from the British Consul, Alexandria, is published for general information:—"Plague Rules applied in Egypt on arrivals from Karachi."

EXPORT OF DECREPIT HORSES.

Mr. Walter Long, the President of the Board of Agriculture, received the other day a deputation from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and from the Church Society for the Promo ion of Kindness to Animals. The object of the deputation was to ask the Government to take some steps to prevent the cruelties suffered by worn-out horses in transit to the Continent.

Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., said that knackers or their agents bought for 60s. or 80s. old and worn-out horses, and exported them to Belgium and Holland, nominally to be killed for human food, but really to be worked under cruel conditions. For the three years 1895, 1896, and 1897, 10,296 horses were exported from this county to Holland and Belgium, and their average value was £43. That was no doubt a perfectly proper and legitimate trade; but in 1895, 1896, and 1897, 65,079 horses of the average value of £12 were exported to those two countries, many being only *en route* to Germany. That price showed that the animals were not sold for food, but were poor, worn-out creatures, which the English law would not allow to be worked.

Sir George Messom and Mr. Colam having spoken, Lady Burdett Coutts pleaded earnestly for some regulations to mitigate the suffering of these poor horses.

Mr. Long, in reply, said that the first proposition advanced by the deputation was that, if the trade could be proved to be one resulting in great and unavoidable cruelty to animals, then the trade ought to be absolutely prohibited. That was a proposition which could not be entertained by the Government unless supported by absolutely incontestable evidence. He could not believe that, in regard to the vast majority of the horses which were exported, their sufferings were no great or their condition so cruel as to make it necessary to put an end to the trade altogether. If his Department could render ass stance they would do so most readily; but the most desirable thing for a great society like theirs would be to approach the foreign Governments and ascertain if it was not possible to impose at the port of debarcation similar restrictions to those imposed at British ports upon animals coming from abroad. It had not been made clear to him what fresh legislation would be needed unless it was to prohibit the trade altogether. It was contrary to the practice of Governments to interfere with a trade unless it could be clearly shown that that trade was illegitimate or resulted in such unavoidable cruelty as to make it desirable in the interests of humanity that it should be interfered with. He could not help thinking that, without looking to such extreme remedies as this, a great deal might be done by the continued action of their society in co-operation with the Board of Agriculture.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Turner, Commandant of the Viceroy's Body-Guard, is now in Simla, where he has been placed on special duty in connection with the Intelligence Department.

Captain Stuart, R.A., has been attached to the office of the Director-General of Ordnance in Simla to assist in connection with the factories which have been placed under the control of this department.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieut. and Adjutant J. A. Strick and Lieutenant R. A. A. Y. Jordan, 1st Battalion Shropshire L. I., from 25th April 1898 to 10th May 1898.

Though many people have left the Rivera during the last few days, the new arrivals have been at least as many. The hotels both here and at Monte Carlo, are very full. There was a suicide at Monte Carlo the other day, when a man blew out his brains on the steps of the Casino in broad daylight, and in sight of many people. An eye-witness tells me that what struck him most, apart from the horrible nature of the occurrence, was the extraordinary celerity with which, before the smoke had even disappeared, the body had been whisked off in a sack by the attendants. Of course, all information is withheld by the authorities, and it is sturdily denied that anything of the kind occurred.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly brilliance and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odours arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Rd., London, E.C., and

DR. WEIR'S LECTURE ON THE PLAGUE.

The following are extracts from the lecture given by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, on Wednesday evening, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the concluding portion of which was given in our last issue:—

The disease we have to consider is most generally known as the plague. The ancient name by which the malady was recognized was Lues Inguenifera, of which bubonic fever is a free translation. Until recent years plague was the terror of Europe, and its approach many times again cause consternation in the West. As in the movements of population from East to West and from West to East, so in historical periods this scourge has advanced from East to West and from West to East. It is now endemic in China and along the frontiers of India, if not in other regions. I need not refer to the epidemics of plague on this side of India as they are described in my report on plague; but Mr. Birdwood reminds us that plague has reappeared at intervals in the Kunnoon Hills, and Dr. Arnott has drawn attention to the occurrence of cases in these mountains even in 1894. It is important to remember that plague is endemic in these elevated regions, for there are great places of pilgrimage at the foot of the mountains, and yet the disease has not been conveyed whenever it has appeared down through India. I will add that seven years ago, so I am informed cases of a fever like plague occurred at Rewa Dands on the other side of the harbour. The disease has till not many years ago been endemic on the eastern and southern coasts of the Mediterranean, and Egypt was at one period considered to be the home of the pestilence. In areas where the scourge has been endemic diseases of a carbuncular character are prevalent and plagues of boils occur. It may be recalled here that the hot season of 1894 was one in which boils and carbuncular affections were prevalent in Bombay. I heard of cases commencing with a pimple surrounded with much redness and tumefaction and ending in prolonged ulceration. Mr. Birdwood, in his lectures on plague, states that the last cases occurred in England in 1678. My belief is that cases occurred later.

AN OLD DISEASE.

Having given some details of previous visitations, Dr. Weir said: We have seen that this disease has been epidemic at many times in many parts of India. It has often followed famine, for privation has in all ages made people susceptible. It has reappeared with war or great civil commotions. In the beginning of the century, the average number of deaths during a year in the city of Bombay was as many as 4,000, but in 1896 (a season of famine in the country around) the mortality was nearly treble. Great numbers of famine-stricken people (as in 1896-97) came into Bombay. In 1812 the disease reappeared with famine in Guzerat, and a 100,000 people died in Ahmedabad; and in those years the rice people, as we saw in 1896, helped the poor on to Bombay. So great was the mortality that the dead could not be disposed of. Towards the end of the Crimean War cases of plague occurred in the ranks of Russia. The last appearance in Europe was in 1675, after the epidemic around the Caspian. Although with the better knowledge we have of the many forms of this disease we hesitate to pronounce on the disappearance of the disease from any locality. The first cases, as will probably be the case everywhere, were not recognized, and the disease died out spontaneously. It seems to be overlooked by nearly all those who write on the invasions of Europe by plague, that certain portions of Europe have escaped the disease, for in fance, the epidemics in England did not spread to Ireland, and affected only a portion of Scotland, and as Pain points out in an article deserving close study, portions of the continent of Europe escaped the disease. That certain portions of the world have escaped this disease is most important to remember, for it suggests to us that beyond human intercourse there are other agencies for carrying the infection. Remember plague is not the only pest that has invaded Europe, for has there not been at one period an invasion of rats marching from Asia through the Norse of Europe. The occurrence of cases of an epidemic disease is not necessarily followed by an epidemic. For instance, cases of cholera occur every month in this city, and they are of little danger to the population, unless they occur in the cycle when there is epidemic in the country around. In 1880, I may remark, that only 90 deaths from cholera occurred, although in most cities these deaths would have been ascribed to diarrhœa, and so registered. Cases of small-pox occur, and except when they occur at the period of cyclical development they are not followed by other cases. The laws of incidence of cholera and small-pox in this city are nearly as constant as the course of the diseases in individuals. You will observe how great an opportunity for deception these phenomena give. Cases occur, measures are taken, an epidemic does not follow, and an explanation is given that it is due to the measures. It is the same argument as we are familiar with in the proposition—a dwarf is a human being—you strike a human being, therefore you strike a dwarf. The fallacy in the reasoning is the same, when we glance at the merits claimed for

MEASURES AGAINST THE PLAGUE.

we observe that measures are recommended in one place because they are believed to have been effective in another. This is the application of the old proverb, "What man has done that man can do." Children are some times poisoned by eating poisonous berries which they think can be eaten because they are like other berries that have been eaten by them. The possibility of error in deducing conclusions from analogy in judging of the effect of sanitary measures is very great, and it arises from the difficulty of observing the life of the disease cause and of verifying impressions by experiment or exact observation. The difficulty will be better understood when I remind you that many of the phenomena around us have not yet been satisfactorily explained. Take, for instance, the glass in the windows that brighten this room. No good explanation has yet been given why we should be able to see through a solid substance like glass. In deducing conclusions as to the effects of measures in the prevention of disease, the greatest care has to be taken to avoid error and deception. For instance, cases of cholera forming small outbreaks have occurred in this city through the use of impure water. The source of the disease has been removed and the cases have ceased. I have known only one serious outbreak of typhoid fever in this Island. I traced it to water-cress grown in sewage from a chawl in which cases of typhoid fever had occurred. It would manifestly be an error to infer from the first experience that every epidemic of cholera could be prevented by stopping the water-supply, and from the second, that every epidemic of typhoid fever could be prevented by prohibiting the use of water-cress.

PREMONITIONS OF PLAGUE.

Epidemics of plague have been preceded in nearly all ages by the same phenomena, and those far reaching conditions that produce famines, and of which scarcities of food are the results: as one period droughts drying up the land, and at another period floods followed by inundations. The epidemic in Bombay was preceded by nearly the same events that announced the plague to the Egyptians in the time of Moses. Our waters in the lakes were turned green by a vegetable growth of nearly the same family as comes the plague microbe, and a murrain fell on our beasts. After a summer of great warmth, the rains were withheld, and then came down in floods, and ceased to fall at the season when they should have come. The temperature of the year was the second highest on record in the last fifty years. The distribution of the rainfall was abnormal, for instead of being spread over four months it was spread over a much shorter period, a little over six weeks, the monsoon currents ceased in less than two months, and the thunderstorms, the great atmospheric disturbances called "Elephantas," which we look forward to as announcing the end of the rainy season, did not come. The rainfall in June was 24 inches or 8 inches above the average, and in July 33·4 or 17 inches over the average, and in August 20·8 inches or 7 1-2 inches over the average. But in September only 1·6 inches of rain fell, being 10 inches below the average. This was the most abnormal month of an abnormal year yet recorded (even in the famine years of 1876-77 the rainfall in September was not less than 4 inches); and an abnormal September was followed by an abnormal October, dry and warm. It must be remembered that the effects of the annual rainfall on the public health are as important as the effects of the rainfall on agriculture. The humidity of the atmosphere was greater than in the previous year, and was more moisture the atmospheric pressure was lower.

PRESENT MEASURES.

I wrote on 20th January last: "It is evident that the position is graver now than at the same period last year, for the city is not I fear as well protected as it was at this time last year against the spread of plague, for the most important measures from our point of view have not been carried out. There is no indication that the measures now adopted have any influence on the course of the epidemic, and it is unlikely that they can influence even to any appreciable extent the mortality." My opinion was scoffed at by some, while others contrasted my optimism when I was responsible with my pessimism, when I was not in charge of the operations against plague, while some called me an alarmist. If the calamity was not so terrible, if it was possible for any one to laugh at the progress of events, I should now have the laugh on my side. It was strange—the apathy of the public to the high mortality throughout the rains of 1897. While in 1896 there was the greatest excitement, in 1897 a very much higher mortality did not even provoke comment. There is reason to believe that moisture in the atmosphere is not favourable to the spread of the disease. This view is based on the supposition that the microbes are in a state of vitality on the ground on an evaporating surface. I can only find one account of the propagation of plague by bird-life when the disease came with the flocks of quails sent to the Israelites. There is no doubt that the great epidemics have followed droughts, and that when plague has appeared at a season of famine it has spread over a large area of the earth's surface. But it does not follow that the conditions necessary to the revival of the microbe are the conditions necessary to its spread afterwards. We observe in the phenomena of vegetable and insect life around us that dissimilar causes may produce similar effects. Events repeat themselves in a marvellous way. In the middle of January you see a constellation hydra above the horizon; it commemorates so, it is related, a great sacrifice in Europe in ages gone by when a plague fell on men in the early periods of the human race. The story tells us that in countries far apart, and in ages far remote, disease has its seasons; and so it may be said that last year after the epidemic of plague commenced to decline, the Health Department was sacrificed and the Plague Committee rose in the sky. We are in good company, for it was the most ancient of customs for the people to kill their rulers when famine or pestilence afflicted them. In the "Golden Bough" I read that in the time of the Swedish King Domalde, a great famine came and in a popular assembly held at Upsola the people decided that King Domalde himself was the cause of the scarcity and that he should be killed, and they slew him and smeared with his blood the idols of the country. Another, King Olaf was also sacrificed in Sweden. In the Greek colonies whenever a city was afflicted with plague, they sacrificed human beings and numbers of victims were kept ready for the coming of the pestilence, but as years went on chastisement in the form of a beating and expulsion from the city were substituted for death, just as we see here rice substituted for animal life. You will remember the sacrifice of the sons of Saul, and as well might David exclaim it is better to fall into the hands of God than into the hands of man.

THE PLAGUE MICROBE.

We now understand that plague is a specific disease caused by an organism, accompanied by fever, or marked by carbuncles. The plague microbe has satisfied the following test. It has been taken from human beings and animals, and cultivated or grown, and, when so cultivated, it has been capable of producing the disease. The microbe is a vegetable of a group of schizomycetæ, and of a family, near Algæ, and is so small that it is difficult to imagine its size, and so prolific and numerous, that its capacity for multiplication is difficult of comprehension. It must therefore exist in numbers that are inconceivable wherever there are animals and human beings suffering from plague. You may wonder how we escape, and my reply is that the condition that saves the attendants in an hospital is the condition that preserves us. Fortunately this microbe has little motion, and it has to be carried about. One of the bacteriologists who was here drew an amusing series of pictures to illustrate what the microbe could not do; and I remember one of the attacks showing a pack animal, the microbe across walk and fences. This reminds me that you may all see excellent cases put up in different parts of the country. They are nice to look at. If you examine them you will observe that they are so ventilated as to favor the growth of the microbe. The side of each shed is carefully carried down to the ground, while a little space is left open above, under the roof, for ventilation. The microbe is most likely to be found on the ground, where there is very little ventilation, and where it is least likely to be killed. This family of microbes do not jump or climb, though they may be blown about. These minute organisms have a life and nearly uniform shape, as predetermined as the human species. They are liable to cyclical changes, or, in other words, to increase in great numbers periodically. In nature we see parasitical life, harmless in one part of a country, yet increase in another part and become a scourge.

PLANT DISEASES.

In Epiphytic diseases we may observe the analogues of epidemic disease. For years a whole locality may be free, when suddenly the pests appear and destroy the crops of a country. Physiologists cannot account always for the sudden appearance of vast numbers of fungi, or other pests. I may add some instances of past life to those given by Mr. Hankin in his lecture. Mr. Masters to the pest of rabbits in Australia. After Bombay had been rabbit-less for ages an antigasin, but they have not survived, and apparently cannot survive. Take the sweet briar which we grow here for a season with so much care; in some of the Australian Colonies it has become a scourge. The Lantana which we see in our hedges is a pest in the plantations in the South of India. And we see the same phenomena repeated in the locusts of Cochin, one disease in their prevalence in one district than another; and in England diseases are influenced by locality. There is no in Europe a river, subject to flooding, that does not flow through districts of high mortality. It is as hopeless to attempt to destroy all the organisms associated with the production of disease, as it is to prevent the rain falling.

MICRO-ORGANISMS.

Micro-organisms are divided into two large classes—one class requires oxygen, while the other do not. It is to this class, who like oxygen, that the plague bacillus belongs. A few facts about disease organisms indicating how various are their lives, and the conditions affecting them, will be of interest to you. It has been stated by Klein that the bacillus of anthrax, after passing through white mice, will not infect sheep or cattle. As far back as 1883, it was taught that the infection in contagious diseases was caused by organisms of which Scabies was taken as the type. To indicate how small they may be it has been estimated that in one grain of wheat affected with a common fungoid disease, as many as 4,000,000 spordes of a fungus have been contained! M. Haffkine has informed us that one plague bacillus may produce in 24 hours 10,000,000,000 bacilli! This gives you an idea of the inconceivable numbers of this pest. It is sufficient to say in relation to germs, that some of them exhibit a wonderful power of survival. They may be strongly heated and frozen, and yet survive; and they may be cast into chemical solutions, and yet live. There is one comfort that putrefaction seems to be unfavourable to some of them.

Mr. Hankin who gave us much assistance last year, found that rats, which are very insusceptible to anthrax, had in them a substance which gave them the power of resisting the disease; and he also found that the susceptibility of rats was influenced by the food they eat. This is of great interest to us, for I am convinced that either the destruction or immunization of rats are important measures to prevent the spread of plague. We may observe that black mice are not naturally so susceptible as rats to plague. They may be seen now, as they were seen last year, playing about where all the rats have died!

VENTILATION.

The organism of plague does not seem to be able to develop virulently, or to survive, where there are free currents of air; and hence it passes by, or it the affects well ventilated buildings. This is well shown in almost the escape of the European population. Europeans living in good bungalows have suffered little; while the servants of the same Europeans, living in rooms that are ill ventilated, though they may stand in open gardens, have suffered as the people living in the most insanitary buildings in the most crowded portions of the city. And so it was in Egypt during epidemics of plague. The effect of ventilation is probably due to the generation of peroxide of hydrogen acting on the microbe. It is well to remember that peroxide of hydrogen is generated by most aromatic plants; and this no doubt is the explanation of certain plants having been regarded as sacred from early times. There is also more peroxide of hydrogen in the atmosphere during the Summer than in Winter. Fortunately for human beings the bacillus of plague is very susceptible to air and light. It is destroyed in a few hours when exposed to the air. If you enter the cultivation room in the laboratory of M. Haffkine, which you ought all to do, you will observe that the doors and windows are closed, that light is excluded, and you will be asked to walk softly so as not to disturb the microbes! It is also well to remember that dilution with pure water reduces the vitality of many disease organisms. A disease carried by animals, and of all animals the nearest to man's dwelling—the rat, would probably destroy the human race, if it was not—when exposed to the air—weak. It is this fact that plague is carried by animals, as well as by human beings, that makes the disease more formidable than any other disease to mankind, and causes the scourge to bear the name of plague. The idea that existed two years ago that the spread of plague can be easily prevented, has been considerably modified. There is no other disease affecting human beings so difficult to prevent.

OVERCROWDING IN BOMBAY.

Before examining the mortality, let us consider the position of Bombay. The valley of Bomb y is most unfavourably situated; into it flows the rain water from higher lands; and its escape is obstructed by roadways and buildings, and to the north by a dense clay formation. But happily the soil has a marvellous power of purification, much greater than the air. Over thirty per cent. of the total population live in sections on which the crowding is double that of the most crowded divisions of London. In Bombay the minimum of house population by districts or sections is apparently higher than the maximum in London. I will give an instance of overcrowding in a building in a most favoured position, and used by a favoured people. Some cases of plague occurred, and on examining the servants' room I found 64 servants living in four rooms, 12 by 12. In not one building occupied by the poorer classes, be the owner the state or the city, is there much hope of preventing overcrowding. The great problem is the numbers of the population in proportion to their means of support. Behind all other questions is the question of early marriage and the increase of the populations. In 1895, before the appearance of Plague, Bombay was more healthy than any large city in India, and the chances of life better than in many European towns. I have referred to the high mortality in Bombay 100 years ago, when residence in it was regarded with apprehension. It is forgotten that this city has grown so rapidly that what all that other cities have had centuries to complete has had to be accomplished in Bombay in a few years. Few people realise the enormous improvements that have been effected in the last twenty years—whether it is in the high ways, or in the habitations of the people, or in the reclama ion and improvement of the surface ground. There are good reasons for thinking that the epidemic had reached its fastigium on the 9th of February and that if the measures had been relaxed then, as a month later, the epidemic would have decreased. An epidemic can be irritated as well as a local sore. The period between the 9th of October and the 15th of March may be described as the period of epidemic irritation. I am not wise after the event for on the day before the riots, I was summoned to give advice, and I gave an opinion that the disease was intensified and the mortality increased by the concealment of cases, and, if the measures were relaxed, the epidemic would decrease. The concealment of cases intensified the type, and increased the mortality.

THE MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The mortality in this City has been much lower than in any other place in India. In 1897 the total mortality including plague and all other diseases was only 40·71 per 1,000, and in 1897 it was not higher than 58 per 1,000. In places where plague has been epidemic the mortality from that one cause has been higher than the mortality in Bombay from all causes. The highest mortality in Bombay occurred in the suburbs in the districts furthest from the City. The mortality by sex has fluctuated between 57·9 per 1,000 amongst Hindu outcastes and 9·4 amongst Mussulmans, and 1·7 per 1,000 amongst Europeans. The mortality by habitations has shown the influence of ventilation, for it has been generally lower in the highest rooms of the highest buildings. The distribution of mortality by districts discloses an extraordinary immunity in one district, the Fort South. The recurrence of the disease by houses is most interesting. In the buildings from which the downtake pipes were taken and disinfected, even if they were imperfectly replaced, and open drains properly connected with the sewers, constructed for house gullies the disease has not greatly revived.

MEASURES REQUIRED.

All measures during an epidemic should be simple easily enforced, and easily supervised. It has always been my reminder that a chief danger in an epidemic is either panic or excitement, and that panic or excitement affect the subordinates as well as the general population. In sanitary operations it is absolutely necessary to success that a clear idea of the object of the measure should be formed and that the measures should be continuously applied. It is not sufficient that they should be good. The measure must be simple and easily controlled. The Health Department had the great advantage in the operations carried out against plague, that the Chief Municipal Officer, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, formed from the first a true idea of the course of the epidemic, and that one policy was continuously followed. Enthusiasm, if we are to judge from the public papers, seems to be the chief qualification necessary for the management of plague measures. If there is one disposition more dangerous than another in dealing with plague measures. Enthusiasm is difficult to control and expensive to teach. Common-sense is the qualification required, hard common-sense, influenced by a kindly heart. It must be remembered that the measures are applied against human beings, and that imagination plays a great part in their lives. When a surgeon is called in to perform an operation does he flourish his instruments before his patients and talk of all that is to be done? If it is not wise to frighten the individual patient, it is not wise to frighten the group of patients forming the population of a town. We see a friend who is ill, we communicate to him the most hopeful view of his case, and so we ought to act in dealing with a population sick from epidemics. In applying measures against an epidemic it is madness to flourish about sanitary instruments and frighten the people. The people are enough frightened by the disease; let not the physicians add to the fright. There is as much difference between measures carried out during panic and excitement, and in ordinary times, as there is between movements on the parade grounds, and movements in a difficult country under the fire of an enemy. It is exactly the same as it is on the field of battle or on a street during a riot, treatment was attempted which could only be tried in an hospital.

THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT MEASURES.

I am met with this difficulty in considering the effect of the measures against plague that have been published, that I merely communicate on. If the decrease of this disease in any one place at one period was due to the measures adopted, than the increase of the disease at other periods was due to the previous measures. The approval of one series of measures about the period of the fastigium or at the end of an epidemic involves the condemnation of all the previous series of measures. That is the difficulty in which I am placed. Take the epidemic in 1897 and 1898 in Poona, although, notwithstanding the measures, that epidemic lasted longer than the first epidemic, although when it ought to have been milder, it was severer, yet the subsidence of that epidemic was ascribed to the last measures. If that was so then the development and spread of the epidemic in Poona was, it may be contended, was due to all the measures taken previous to the last measures. That is the only logical conclusion I can see to me that can be arrived at. I consider the temporary establishment with which measures must be carried out in large cities. It seems easy to employ as many men as may be required for labour during the crisis of an epidemic. I am often told that it is a question of organization keeping them under control. The first difficulty with a temporary establishment is the men. They are generally made up of men who cannot perform sustained labour, and who are at feud with all who are employed in all portions of their city, they like to live where there is turmoil, and where people convert night into day. They are nearly all made up of one class of men—a class who can do a little of every thing and can do nothing well, and that, never for any time, and never except under excitement. They are of every race and religion and come from many parts of the world. The honest workman looks on them as vagabonds, while the European calls them loafers,

UNPOPULAR MEASURES.

An unpopular measure can only be enforced when it gives relief to a number of people from some burden or some burdensome custom. As we can give the people a certain amount of open spaces to escape disease, so we can give them laws to escape oppressive customs. I do not believe that any single custom supported by any large number of people and not condemned by a large number of other people has ever been altered through any enactment. If any of you walk round out streets late at night you may come on little groups in silent streets or on the sea shore. When they run away as they will, for they wish to avoid all strangers, you will see a heap of feathers on the ground; those are feathers of birds sacrificed—plucked alive to the spirit of plague. The measures in India taken against plague are a gentle and beneficent application of measures adopted from the earliest time against the disease. The measures have for their object the removal of the healthy and the isolation of the sick. The ancients carried out these measures thoroughly, and they have more than enough way of dealing with the sick than segregating them and imprisoning them in hospitals—they killed them. Even up to the present day in some savage parts of the world the sick are killed.

MODERN WEAPONS.

The protection of the population against plague by inoculation and by ventilation and by disinfection are the modern weapons that science places in our hands although they too have been used in early times. Are we to discard these weapons, and only use the weapons that were used thousands of years ago? As well might the army fighting against the big microbe on the Frontier throw away their magazine rifles and use battle axes. These measures have for their object protecting the population against the disease till the disease may be mitigated or disappeared. It is exactly the same principle that is applied in nature against all pests. It is to assist the population to survive longer than the pest. The measures for scientifically resisting the disease may be classified under the following heads:—1. Measures for the destruction or immunization of rats or other carriers of the microbe; 2, measures for the retreat or escape of the population from the area of invasion; 3, measures for the immunization or protection of the population against the microbe; 4, measures for the destruction of the microbe. Let us consider each of these measures. The destruction or immunization of rats.—If the rat population could be destroyed or rendered immune in advance of the disease, I believe the spread of the disease might be stopped. The microbe would be starved. The simultaneous destruction of rats over a large area is very difficult, but it ought to be attempted. The measures of the Municipality from the beginning were directed to the destruction of rats. I have referred in the Report on Plague to the attempts to destroy rats by communicating to them a disease which they would communicate to each other. In the disinfection of buildings by the Health Department the buildings were treated as if they were on fire: streams of fluids were discharged with force from fire-engines, powerful hand-engines, or pumps into the buildings. The effect of the system of disinfection of buildings pursued by the Health Department was to alter the conditions under which the germs were placed, or to kill them, and to kill the rats in the buildings. Believing that the disease might be communicated through the rats and excretions from the sufferer, we treated first the down-take pipes or channels from the place where the sufferer was found and then the privies and drains. There was no departure from these principles in the treatment of buildings. The measures of the Health Department were carried out in advance of the disease the measures of the Plague Committee have been carried out behind the disease as cases occurred. From the policy of the Plague Committee, however well carried out, the same measure of success could not be expected.

THE RIGHT POLICY.

In carrying out a policy against Plague we have two points to guide us:—1st. That the simple glandular form of the disease is practically not infectious. 2nd That the organism does not seem to be able to develope virulently or to survive where there are free currents of air. Measures either of disinfection or segregation may be modified according to (a); the type of the disease; (b) the ventilation of buildings. In the simple glandular form of the disease it is not necessary to remove the patient from a well-ventilated building. Even in the pneumonic form a discretion may be used in well-ventilated buildings occupied by few people. In dealing with this disease in a city, the great danger to be avoided is the concealment of cases. The idea that the concealment of cases in a city can be prevented is, I am afraid, a delusion of inexperience. Measures, however, excellent in a place where cases cannot be easily concealed, may in a large city lead to the concealment of cases and assist the spread of the disease they are intended to check. The right measures must be enforced in the right manner. Segregation of the healthy to be of any effect must be carried out in advance of the disease and on a large scale. The removal of people, as I have seen in Bombay fweeks after cases of plague had occurred, can have no influence on the epidemic, and may possibly spread the disease. Although this year segregation has been vigorously enforced and well carried out, as might be expected from a Committee of which Sir James Campbell was the Chairman, and the Surgeon-General a member, what has been the result. The living to escape detection almost ceased to call in medical men. Not one per cent. of the people who died had seen a medical man in their last illness. Help from the medical profession was lost. On days as many as eighty people died, whose homes could not be traced, many of whom to save their friends concealed their abodes. I have never seen the population so moved as they were this year by the sight of the people dying in the streets. Let no one imagine that the excitement was confined to any one class or any one race.

MORTALITY.

When the population cease to seek medical aid, the correct registration of death causes becomes impossible. The Commissioner has prepared an excellent scheme for the registration of deaths. The scheme is practically the same as that in many portions of British territory and in islands not far from India, in the Mauritius and near India in Ceylon, and even in the Native Dependencies in this country. The Health Department has in all epidemics practically overcome the difficulty of obtaining information of disease, by treating all buildings, wherefrom the mortality statistic disease is known to be prevalent as buildings in which an epidemic disease is occurring.

REMOVAL TO HOSPITAL.

The removal of the sick against their will to a hospital lessens the chances of recovery. In no crowded epidemic hospital has a patient against his will as good a chance of recovery as in his own house. There are, therefore, reasons and grave reasons for the opposition to isolation in hospitals. The people think that they are being trifled with in their suffering when they are told that they are removed to a hospital for their good and we know how dangerous it is to trifle with people of this disposition. Suppose a person is placed in a hospital, whatever is done to him to render him harmless can be done in any house or room fairly ventilated. The attendants in a hospital do not pass themselves nor their clothes through a disinfecting chamber each time they touch a patient or before they leave the hospital precincts. There is no doubt that if a population could be removed away from an area in which plague had appeared and away from the line of migration of rats or other roadents it might be saved, but the population must be moved in advance of the disease. A measure of this kind, although applicable to a village or nomads, is totally inapplicable to a large city. It would be just as wise to order the people of a large town to form themselves into village communities or to move into encampments. The expense of forming large camps is enormous. Take the camps here in Bombay. The cost of materials for a room for each individual is nearly Rs. 8, so that to segregate 20,000 people an expenditure of over a lakh and half of rupees would have to be incurred in material alone. How much cheaper, how much quicker, how much better, and how much easier to inculate 20,000 people. If expenditure is no object why not distribute amongst a hundred thousand or so of the people of this city who sleep on the ground, iron bed-steads would be a most excellent measure; so also are a number of other measures that might be carried out if money was no object.

INOCULATION.

In regard to the theory of inoculation you must all have read with great interest Mr. Haffkine's letters. I need only quote the well-known experiments of Pasteur. He proved that if the most minute drops of blood be taken from a fowl about to die from chicken cholera, and placed in a sterilized solution, the inoculated liquid would grow turbid and become charged with micro-organisms. From this solution a drop, if inoculated in a healthy fowl, would certainly produce the same disease. On the other hand, if a considerable interval of time, say a fortnight, a month three months, or ten months, had been allowed between the artificial cultivations of the virus, then the virulence of each succeeding product was lessened, notwithstanding the abounding presence of the tiny micro-organisms until a product was obtained, which, inserted into a healthy fowl, would cause a little indisposition, but would not kill it. When the fowls had been immunised, they would, when inoculated with virulent virus, remain unaffected. There is a good deal of foolishness written against inoculation. People ought to think. If they will do so, and look around them, they will perceive that inoculation against disease is proceeding in nature every where, giving to races the capacity of resistance of disease. Inoculation is the great factor in the survival of races—communicating to races the power of survival. Why do people go for a change to the Hills? Why do people take quinine in the early morning? To give them the power of resistance against disease. In one case the inoculation is through the air, and in the other case through the stomach. There is no more difference between injecting a portion of the juice of the cinchona bark in the form of quinine to prevent fever than there is in injecting a portion of the juice of the microbe to prevent plague. To go to the pests of the vegetable kingdom, why is it necessary in Great Britain to spray potatoes with protective fluids? To protect them against the blight. No other measure in the susceptible areas will protect the susceptible plants. Every one here present remembers the first experiment in the Byculla Jail, where, amongst 148 patients inoculated; only three suffered from plague, which they recovered while amongst the 173 uninoculated, 12 suffered and 6 died. This experiment has been repeated in 1897 with almost the same results. Taking the same number of prisoners, there were 10 cases and 8 deaths amongst the uninoculated and 3 cases (all of whom recovered) amongst the inoculated. A recent experience in Baroda is very encouraging:—A village was taken, about one half were inoculated, and of the inoculated (71 persons in all) 8 were attacked and 3 died. Of the uninoculated (64 in all) 27 were attacked and 20 died. In this City experience has been gained on a large scale in the case of the Khoja community. Nearly 5,000 of the population have been inoculated, and only 3 have died. I need not give any more statistics proving the protective value of inoculation as they are all equally conclusive. The effect of inoculation has been to reduce the mortality by 89 per cent. This corresponds to the results observed everywhere else—an average reduction of mortality from 80 to 90 per cent.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

April 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.
Cable Capetown Mossamedes interrupted.
Private correspondence with Costa Rica suspended.
Diplomatic telegrams alone can be accepted till further notice.
Private telegrams for Costa Rica may be posted from Panama. Rate to be collected is that to Panama.
The postage to be collected from sender on telegrams to Costa Rica posted from Panama is usual rate of five ann

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 21.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C W H Sealy is granted six months' special leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to this Dept it is notified that the services of Lieut Col F H Jackson, late Political Supt Palanpur, were replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept from the 23rd March 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H E S Cordeaux to act as Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates, and to invest them, within the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipality, with the powers mentioned against their names :—Mr Keshavlal Hiralal, first Class Magisterial powers, Messrs Trimbakrai Varajrai, and Kashanlal Nahalchand, third class Magisterial powers.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T S Greenaway to be Asst Supt of Police in the Nasik District.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions of Subordinate Judges viz Rao Bahadur Amrit Gopal Bhave, promoted :—Khan Saheb Jehangir Edaljee Modi, second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge, to be second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, Rao Saheb Bhan Yeshwant Gupte, second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge, at present employed in the Savantvadi State, to be second class, second grade, Subordinate Judge, and to remain seconded for service under the Political Department, Rao Saheb Damodar Vaman Bhat, second class, third grade Subordinate Judge, to be second class second grade, Subordinate Judge and, Rao Saheb Manchhubhai Narsidas Choksi, second class, fourth grade, Subordinat Judge, to be second class third grade, Subordinate Judge.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Carvalho, City Magte, Poona, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Poona in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Poona Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

Azam Vithal Krishna Kulkarni, acting Head Karkun, taluka Gokak in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Satyapa Sankapa Ghali, acting Head Karkun taluka Chikodi in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that dirtrict.

Mr H O Quin, I C S, is appointed under Sec 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the district of Broach.

Messrs Narayan Govind Chapekar, and Krishnaji Ganesh Tilak, passed on the 4th April, 1898, an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr R C Wroughton, Conservator of Forests, N C, is allowed furlough for one year with effect from 8th May 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr R C Wroughton, proceeding on leave, pending further orders :—Mr F R Desai to act as Conservator of Forests, second grade, Mr W G Betham to act as Conservator of Forests, third grade, Mr T B Fry to hold administrative charge of the Northern Circle, and Mr E M Hodgson to be Divisional Forest Officer, Surat.

Rao Bahadur Janardan Eknath Sahasrabudhe, acting Huzur Depty Collr Satara, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Ramchandra Narayan Jogikar, B A Bom, to act as Depy Collr and Asst to the Commissioner, S D, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Surgn-Capt J L T Jones, M B, on relief at Poona, to be Supt at Matheran and ex-officio Asst Collr in the Kolaba Dist, Mr S M Edwardes, I C S, on relief at Matheran to be Asst Collr Kolaba, Mr H O W G Brooke, I C S, to be Assit Collr, Nasik.

Rao Bahadur Jethalal Varajbhai, Native Assistant to the Commissioner, N D, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 1st April 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Silcock, I C S, to act as Commissioner, Northern Division during the absence on leave of Mr F S P Lely, I C S, or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Page, B A Cantab, I C S, on return from leave, to be Asst Collr Sind.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghunath Vasudev Dasputre to act as Huzur Depy Collr Satara, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Janardan Eknath Sahasrabudhe or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr A Cumine, I C S, to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt Opium and A'bkari and Reporter on External Commerce from the date of Sir Jas Campbell, M A, L L D Glas, K C I E, I C S, giving charge, pending further orders, Mr A R Bonus, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Khandesh, and Dist Registrar, Khandesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khandesh Dist and to relieve Mr A Cumine, I C S, and Mr J P Orr, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Poona, and Dist Registrar, Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona Dist from the date Mr A R Bonus, I C S, gives over charge until the return to duty of Mr R A Lamb, I C S.

Mr R J Sharman acted as second Asst Collr of Customs from the 3rd to the 6th and as Third Asst from the 7th to the 10th Nov 1897, in addition to his own duties as acting A S Collr of Abkari.

Mr W T Morison, I C S, Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Major W F Carson, I M S, Fort Surgeon, Aden, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year from date of relief.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev James Duncan Ozanne, B A, has been appointed by the Secy of State for India a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The following appointment is made with effect from the 31st March 1898 :—The Rev J D Ozanne, B A, to be Chaplain of Ghorpuri, Poona.

The services of the Rev F B Sandberg, B A, Chaplan of Karachi, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab from the 1st May, 1898.

The Rev J A R Brookes, M A, is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr L J Robertson, Barat-Law, Princl at and Profr of Law, Govt Law School, B'bay, is granted leave from the 15th May, to the 15th Oct. 1898.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surg-Lt Col W G H Henderson, F R C S, to be Surgeon, Gokuldas Tejpal Nattve General Hospital, Bombay,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMNET.

Mr G L Benwell, Asst Engr, second grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Jamrao Canal, 2nd Dist, during the absence of Mr H C R John, Ex Engr, on privilege leave or until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Mangesh Jivaji Velang, B A, L L B, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Belgaum District as may be assigned to him by the Dist Judge.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr Bhaskar Ramchandra Nanal, B A, L L B, as a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Pandurang Nilkant Bhadkamkar, Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Satara, is allowed leave of absence for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Lakshman Dadaji Pathak is appointed to act as Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Satara, during the absence of Mr Pandurang Nilkant Bhadkamkar on leave or until further orders.

Mr Vasudev Ganesh Chirmule is appointed to act as Asst Public Prosecutor, Satara, for such cases as may be made over to him by the Public Prosecutor for that district vice Mr Lakshman Dadaji Pathak or until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 The Bombay Civil Courts Act, the following appointments of Clerks of Courts in the Hyderabad Dist are made :—Mr Harising Partabrai to be Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Civil Court of Hyderabad vice Mr Partabrai Mahirchand, and Mr Partabrai Mahirchand to be Clerk of the Court of the Subordinate Civil Court of Naushahro vice Mr Harising Partabrai.

Mr Damodar Trimbak is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 The Bombay Civil Courts Act to act as Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Shirpur in the Khandesh District during the absence of Mr Krishnaji Sakharam on leave or until further orders.

Mr Dipchand T Ojha is appointed under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 the Bombay Civil Courts Act to be Clerk of the Court of the District Court of Karachi vice Mr J Hunt, retired.

BY THE CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS

Northern Circle.

Messrs C G Dalia, L C E, extra Asst Conservator of Forests third grade, and E M Hodgson, I F S, delivered over and received charge respectively of the Sub-Division Forest Office Surat, on the 2nd April 1898, in the afternoon.

Messrs S B Ranade, L C E, extra Asst Conservator of Forest, fourth grade, and C G Dalia, L C E, extra Asst Conservator of Forests, third grade, delivered over and received charge respectively of the Divisional Forest Office, Panch Mahals, on the 4th April 1898, in the forenoon.

Central Circle.

Messrs R S F Fagan and L S Osmaston, Depy Conservs of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Working Plans, Central Circle, on the 5th April 1898, in the afternoon.

Messrs G S Hilliger, extra Asst Conservr of Forests, and G P Millett, Depy Conservr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nasik Sub-Division Forest Office on the forenoon of the 4th April 1898.

Messrs L S Osmaston and O H L Napier, Depy Conservs of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional, Forest Office, Poona, on the 13th April 1898 before office hours.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr Chotalal Dwarkadas, L C E, Second Clerk in the Kaira Collector's Office, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Kapadvanj in the Kaira Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Mankilal Ajbubai on privilege leave for one month or until further orders.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Adamson, Alex	Fredricks, Addie, Miss	Little, W R, Capt
Alexy, D	Freer, H A	Laudon, H J
Algar, Alfred	Frue er, H	Low, A, Mrs
Amarsinghji Rajasahib	Gale, S	Macharey, Wm
Bakash, N	Gouson, A	Mackenzie, Geo
B Gangaram Upratia	Georgacopulo, E G	Martin, H R
Bell, H P	Gilson, Prof	McClelland, Mrs
Blanche, Emma, Miss	Gordon, L, Mrs	Mertens, A, Mrs
Broom, S J	Gaynar, G H	Miller, Jos
Broom, Samuel	Grant, J H	Newman Richard
Bye, Frank	Green, R V	O'Brien, G L W
Cameron, A G R Dr	Grieves, Anne, Mrs	O'Will, J
Caplan Marie, Mrs	Hartly, W	Piers, W A
Clarke, E, Mrs	Hassan, S M	Reardon, M T D
Cooke, A	Hogarth, S	Reeves, D
Cottam, John	Holt, R	Reitzie, Eugenia Madem
Cox, A, Mrs	Hunt, C, Mrs	Rodow, James
Cox, H E	Hull	Satow, E Miss
Deavin, H P	Isaac, Abraham	Savage, Mrs
Delabarnne	Jacob, J C	Schwartz, Miss
Dell' Aquila, Pietro	King, H G	Shainsoky, M
Denny, R	Kinalal Jamnalal	Smith, R G
Dulkewich, Peter	Knight, Ray	Sternberg, M
Durand, H, Madam	Kristiansson, L, Miss	Walker, I A
Eliason	Lascelles, J H	Walpole
Fleischhaner, Hugo	Law, J S, Mrs	Weole, E
Franklin, J E	Lawrence, I	Wilson, Geo
	Lehem, M S	Winter, H, Dr

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THERE is a good deal of wailing and lamentation among the fashion prophets at the present moment concerning the imminent long skirt that is returning to us, after some five years' absence by way of Paris, as usual. Sorrow that might have been more profitably expended in denouncing the hideous three-decker skirt, or that pouched monstrosity which is such an unconscionable time a-dying, is freely lavished upon the renaissance of this immemorially graceful mode only, however, we are told, to be endured when sported by the gay Parisienne. It has been so conventionally dinned into our ears that no English woman can hope to hold a long skirt above the filthy witness of the street with any possible grace or seemliness, while the Parisienne trips by upon the other side with her garments daintily clutched—a dream of instinctive elegance,—that we are beginning at last to doubt the well-worn tradition. As a matter of fact, the myth is old enough now to take its place among other time honoured records of typical British womanhood rejoicing perennially in long corkscrew ringlets, vast projecting front teeth, a pervading atmosphere of caoutchouc, and frequent interjections of "A—oh!" They manage some things better in France, it is true, but the nice conduct of a trailing skirt is by no means an exclusively Gallic accomplishment. It had been more to the purpose, were vain protestations the order of the day, to repudiate the apron—yet another contribution to the modes of the moment from a period best forgotten. We can only hope in fear and trembling, that further research among the rags and bones of that dark era may not result in a triumphant resurrection of the "Grecian Bend." However that may be, the long clinging skirt is, in itself, guiltless of offence against the laws of decoration.

Putting aside the chief issue—its incomparably graceful influence on old and young ug, slender and stout, short and tall,—it is, in reality, far easier to walk in without fear and without reproach than the skirt of common urban use—not short enough to escape scot-free from muddiness, and not long enough to hold up. For country walks or athletics of any kind you have, of course, quite another story; and here the really short skirt plays its proper part—the skirt that just escapes the ankle. Indeed the lady of the ballad who "kilted her green kirtle a little aboon her knee" had solved the whole problem if comfort and freedom were primarily to be considered; while, convention and comeliness apart, what could be more carefully indulgent than the Thibetan robe, or more purely rational than the ordinary gymnasium suit? But case and elegance were never sincerely at one in the matter of Occidental dress, climate, the conditions of life, and our traditions of beauty all forbid an unconditional surrender to the first. And so, as our very best is perforce a good compromise, even as our worst is a bad one, as elegance of garb must always exact a something that is not absolute untrammelled convenience from the wearer, it would seem hardly worth while to fret our souls over a few inches more or less that make for idle charm of line. Time enough for that when we are given over body and soul to the rigours of rational dress and the stern rule of the divided vesture. There was never a truer saying than the old saw "Il faut souffrir," &c., provid d you take it with a pound or so of salt.

Every now and again, like a rose growing on a rubbish heap, you may find a most delightful design flourishing together with the rank and file of inanities that every fresh season smiles upon impartially. This spring it is the Princess gown, in all manner of pleasing variations, that will provide the modicum of poetry to the usual maximum of lively prose in the world of dress. Made in crepe de Chine, cashmere cloth, or any of the new silken and woollen istuffs that are fine and soft enough for the purpose, it promises—not popularity, for the difficulties of construction are too great for that—but a rare and distinctive charm of effect. A very successful example worn at a recent wedding was of pearl-grey "cachemire veloute," a new material, soft as China crepe, with a fine velvety texture, delicate as the bloom on a peach—an ideal fabric for draping. On this ground were applied, at artistically irregular intervals, Chantilly lace butterflies in varying sizes. The back was cut absolutely plain, a triumph of the builder's art, while the front, delicately draped to one side, was caught just under the left shoulder with a "choux" of Chantilly clasped with a large oval buckle set with black pearls and brilliants. A narrow Chantilly panel in fine "soleil" plaiting cut the long line of the skirt on the left side from hem to hip; and the whole costume was lined with mandarin-yellow surah.

Another pretty Princess gown of primrose crepe has a plastron-shaped front decorated after an old fashion that has for some time past been struggling towards the light again, and has at last succeeded—to wit, the dainty ribbon embroidery loved long since and lost a while. Here it is used with excellent effect in a trailing design of purple violets, with their green heart-shaped leaves and slim buds admirably conventionalised, while the long sash that relieves the austerity of the plain back shows the same handiwork. Down the right-hand side the plastron—which, by the way, is drawn simply across the figure from left to right, and clasped just above and just below the bust with small amethyst and brilliant ouches—comes a quilling of primrose ribbon, edged, again, with a quilling of narrowest purple ribbon, and this edging, growing small by degrees, disappears altogether about midway from waist to knee. The little square at the throat is filled in with ruffled silk muslin and lace. But many other developments as good as, and even better than, these early variants of the admirable Princess motive may be looked for later on, when the mode's flower garden of rich and delicate fabrics, shall be in fuller bloom.

The decoration—or otherwise—of the everyday skirt has been somewhat a vexed question of late, but its infinite variety has now been sifted down to a few distinct species, of which the most agreeable is, perhaps, a confluence of almost plain flounces—three for choice—cut on "the round" and sewn to the parent structure low at the back, with an upward sweep and the effect of a pointed juncture in front. It is hardly possible just now for a skirt to fit too plainly round the hips, and indeed some are being made with an entire absence of fulness behind, an effect somewhat startling to the unaccustomed eye, but by no means unbecoming to a slender figure. Then there is the bias band system, variously applied, and adorned with guipure, passementerie, or lace; or again, we find now and then a charmingly simple plain skirt, innocent of flounce and furbelow, with one gracious trail of delicately applied lace, or guipure, bedewed with fine jet or brilliants, or tiny paillette, in sympathy with the character of the toilette, running gently asiant from hip to him. The restoration of so ugly and meaningless a mode as the short tablier is an ill omen indeed; it has not as yet taken any very firm hold on the public fancy, but there is no knowing what the next few months may bring forth. It was certainly conspicuous at the last Drawing-room. And, "apropos" of Drawing-room toilettes, a new and noticeable feature in the matter of trains was shown in a lining of mirror velvet to a satin, the whole being bordered with closely set roses.

A revised form of the ancient polonaise is exemplified in one of the new Parisian walking gowns. Here the under-dress, so to speak, is of *plisse* "Fil de Vierge" "crepe" in a dim, soft tone of lavender, while the belted over garment, of hyacinth-blue "cachemire veloute," opens, as over a petticoat with three wide vertical tucks or, to be more exact, "volants" on either side. The bodice opens also, disclosing a wide plastron of the "plisse crepe," crossed from right shoulder to left under-arm by a deep double frill of the "cachemire veloute," headed with a rich guipure applique. Lines of the same applique trim both sides of the polonaise. The architecture of the bodice would seem to be as heterogeneous as most other things at the present moment. Points back and front are prophesied—falsely one would hope,—and the Moujik is dying by inches, unhonoured and unsung. Undoubtedly this season will see many more shape-defining "waists"—to use the Transatlantic euphemism—than we have had for some time past; while the imperishable bolero has taken yet another new lease of life.

van Houten's Cocoa

PURE SOLUBLE

Of unequalled value as a household beverage.

COVENTRY CROSS CYCLES.

Second to None. Unequalled FOR Strength, Quality, AND Finish.

№ 9

THE COVENTRY CROSS CYCLE Co., Ltd., COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue gratis and post free on application to our Works at Coventry or the Manager of this Paper. AGENTS WANTED.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS – LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices – LONDON, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest manor the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 News. papers

"They are a Treasure."
Standard

Sole by all Station s.

"The Waverley Pen a Treasure."
Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journa

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.

They come as boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD. WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

DR DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. C. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

INDIGESTION

can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking

CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.

Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

Sore Throats.

"You cannot do better than gargle with 'CONDY.'"
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.,
Physician to The Throat Hospital.

Gargle with CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.

Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH and teach the Children to do so, by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.

THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.

AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

THE VALUE OF ONE BATTLESHIP

IS PAID EVERY YEAR INTO THE BRITISH REVENUE ON JAMES WATSON & Co's LTD. CELEBRATED DUNDEE WHISKY.

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER Made From ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eye brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—Non genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Digitized by Government Central Archives from the on 19 June, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

SUPERIOR to Vaseline and Cucumbers to VALEURINE and CUCUMBERS

CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.

J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, Paris

Perfumers, Druggists and Fancy Goods Stores

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.

LIEBIG

COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

J. Liebig

Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE. There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

BEETHAM'S -AND- GLYCERINE CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

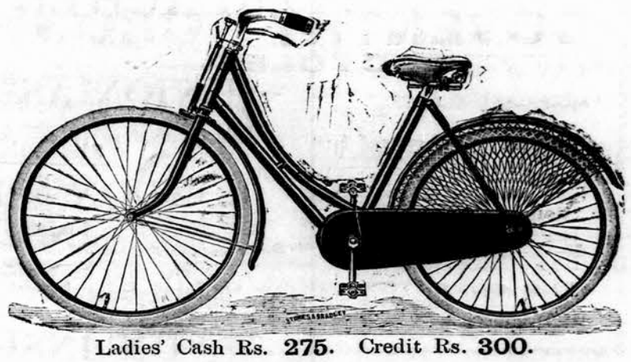
Sole Makers: M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

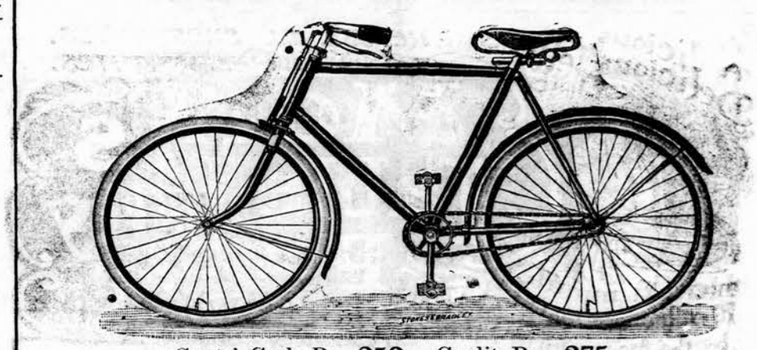
MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce that they have succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE Co., Ld., to build a SOUND and SERVICEABLE Bicycle at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours is the

"KANGAROO" or Indian Premier, which is built by the Premier Cycle Co., Ld., of weldless tubes and fitted with the "WARWICK" Pneumatic Tyre licensed under the Welch Patent.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., are prepared to back these Weldless Roadsters for Excellence, Appearance and Wear against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing.



Ladies' Cash Rs. 275. Credit Rs. 300.



Gents' Cash Rs. 250. Credit Rs. 275.

The "KANGAROO."

The "KANGAROO."

The "KANGAROO."

The "KANGAROO."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD *THROUGHOUT THE WORLD* ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

S. & H. HARRIS

FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

S.&H.HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS, ETC.

WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON," They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I received it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., Bernard's College, London. *Professor of Chemistry*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

6 TABLETS, THREE IN A BOX 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

Darling Brand

from all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s

The Only Food for Delicate Infants

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

CARNRICK & Co Ld HART ST LONDON

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co. PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS:—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., E. Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 4, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, PINK & Co.